KSA LIBRARY, B'lore
B015077
352.095 487 RP 1914
GG-57

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

20

1913-14

(Ending 30th June 1914)

Karnataka State Archives
(Departmental Library)
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ
(ಇಲಾಖಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)
ಆಗಮನ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ Accession No. (B) 015077
ಇನಾಂಕ Date.....

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1914

PRICE ONE RUPEE

REPORT

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1913-14

(Ending 30th June 1914)

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1914

Karnataka State Archives
(Departmental Library)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION.		PAGE.
CHAPTER I.—*General and Political.*		
General and Political	...	1
CHAPTER II.—*Administration of Land.*		
Occupied Area and Tenure	...	6
Land Survey and Settlement	...	6
Land Revenue	...	7
Inam Settlement	...	8
CHAPTER III.—*Protection.*		
Legislation	...	9
Military	...	15
Police	...	17
Extradition	...	20
Criminal Justice	...	20
Civil Justice	...	23
Prisons	...	24
Registration of Assurances	...	26
Municipal Administration	...	27
Administration of District Funds	...	29
CHAPTER IV.—*Production and Distribution.*		
Season and Rainfall	...	31
Agriculture	...	32
Labour and Wages	...	36
Manufactures, Arts and Industries	...	36
Trade	...	39
Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.	...	39
Transfers of Land	...	40
Condition of the People	...	41
Forest	...	41
Mining and Geology	...	46
Public Works	...	49
Electrical Department	...	53
Railways	...	55
Post and Telegraph Offices	...	56
CHAPTER V.—*Revenue and Finance.*		
Revenue and Finance	...	57
Excise	...	59
Stamps	...	62
State Life Insurance	...	62
Government Savings Banks	...	63

CHAPTER VI.—*Vital Statistics and Medical Services.*

	PAGE.
Births and deaths	65
Progress of Sanitation	65
Vaccination	66
The Government Vaccine Institute	66
Hospitals and Dispensaries	67
Special Hospitals—	
The Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore	69
The Leper Asylum, Bangalore	70
The Maternity and Hospital for Women and Children, Bangalore	70
Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital, Mysore	70
The Isolation Hospital, Bangalore	71
The Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore	71
Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory, Bangalore	72
Plague Administration	72

CHAPTER VII.—*Public Instruction.*

Education	74
Encouragement to Authors	84
Literature	84

CHAPTER VIII.—*Miscellaneous.*

Muzrai	85
Amrut Mahal	86
Archæology	87
Government Press	88
Stationery	89
Meteorology	90
Horticultural and Public Gardens	90
The Government Museum	91
Printing Presses and Periodicals	92
Libraries	92

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendices I to XXV	Pages i—xxxiii

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

(Ending 30th June 1914.)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

Situation and area,
Boundaries,
Physical features, and
Population,

reference is invited to paras 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12.

And particulars concerning—

Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration, and
Administrative Divisions,

will be found in paras 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

1. His Highness the Maharaja stayed at Ootacamund for about three weeks in September 1913. He stopped for more than a week in November at the Khedda Camp at Karapur with His Excellency the Viceroy. On the 15th December His Highness opened for traffic the railway from Bowringpet to Kolar constructed by the Kolar District Board. On the 30th of that month he proceeded to Ootacamund and returned to the Capital on the 9th of January 1914. In the latter half of January, His Highness visited Kalhatti, a hill-resort in the Kadur district, and also Marikanave in the Chitaldrug district. During the summer His Highness stayed at Ootacamund for about six weeks and returned to the Capital for the Birthday Festivities in the beginning of June. His Highness was again absent at Ootacamund for about a week in the middle of June.

Viceregal visit.

2. Their Excellencies Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Lady Hardinge, paid a visit to this State in November 1913. During their stay of about three weeks, Their Excellencies visited, besides the cities of Mysore and Bangalore, the famous Jog Falls in the Shimoga district, the historic town of Seringapatam and the Kolar Gold Fields. They also witnessed the Khedda operations at Karapur. Their Excellencies were everywhere received with enthusiasm by all classes of His Highness' subjects.

Other events.

3. His Highness the Yuvaraja who had proceeded on a tour in Europe in March 1913, returned to the Capital on the 5th October 1913, and was accorded a loyal and warm welcome by the people of Mysore.

The Dewan and Members of Council.

4. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to appoint His Highness the Yuvaraja Sir Sri Narasimharaja Wadiyar, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., an Extraordinary Member of the Council. For purposes of inspection, the eight districts were divided between the Dewan and the First and Second Members

of Council; and all but a few taluks were inspected by them. The Dewan inspected all the taluks in the districts of Kolar and Mysore as also the Arkalgud and Hole-Narsipur taluks of the Hassan district. He visited the Sivaganga Matt on the 27th July 1913, and on the 11th August a private pumping installation on the Tungabhadra river at Harihar. During September and October he inspected all the places which His Excellency the Viceroy was expected to visit and from the 9th to the 17th November he camped at Karapur in the Viceregal Camp. On the 10th December he inspected the new Kolar-Bowringpet Railway. The Dewan remained at Ootacamund from the 28th April to 27th May 1914.

Honours.

5. The title of C.I.E. was conferred on Rajamantrapravina Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, First Member of Council, and the title of C.S.I. on Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs, the Second Member of Council. Other titles of distinction were granted to some officers and gentlemen of the State.

The Mysore Civil Service.

6. The Competitive Examination for the Mysore Civil Service was held in November in accordance with the revised rules published last year, and three of the successful candidates were appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

The Legislative Council.

7. During the year under report, the Mysore Legislative Council was further enlarged, the number of members being increased to 25, 13 of whom are non-officials, 8 elected and 5 nominated. The Council was granted the privilege of Budget discussion. Subject to certain conditions and restrictions, the non-official members of the Council have been given the privilege of interpellation.

New schemes.
Efficiency Audit.

8. A separate branch of the General and Revenue Secretariat designated the "Efficiency Audit Branch" was constituted during the year "to provide for more frequent and systematic inspections, to improve the office manuals and standing orders and to ensure that the rules and orders in force are properly worked or, if not workable, promptly modified and to see that beneficent activities of every kind receive stimulus and that serious irregularities receive prompt attention."

Village Improvement Scheme.

9. To stimulate economic and other activities in rural areas, to provide subsidiary occupations and increase the production and the earning power of the people, a scheme has been formulated for the formation of Village Improvement Committees. The collection of statistics, extension of education and co-operation, improvement of village sanitation, arrangements for lectures and lessons conducive to the mental and moral well-being of the people and furtherance of objects calculated to add to the comfort of the people, and increase their earning power, form the main functions of the Village Improvement Committees.

Malnad Improvement Scheme.

10. Government have been, for some years past, investigating the question of the decrease of population in some parts of the malnad. During the year under report, an officer was placed on special duty to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the malnad. A special agency has been appointed to take practical measures to improve sanitation, to provide good drinking water, to afford increased medical facilities to the malnad people and to spread among them sound and useful ideas on subjects connected with their physical and moral well-being. At the same time the departments concerned have been asked to take suitable measures for the spread of primary and technical education, the establishment of more co-operative societies and for conducting a Sanitary and Malaria Survey in the malnad.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

11. The progress of the work of the Economic Conference and the development of the activities of the several cognate departments necessitated an amplification of the rules of the Conference. It was recognised that it was desirable to foster in the people a spirit of self-reliance as well as an attitude of sympathy and active co-operation in the work that is being done for them by the various departments of the State and that it was necessary to co-ordinate the activities of the Central Committees and the Heads of departments to enable them to work in harmony. Rules were accordingly

issued defining the functions of the Conference and its Committees and arranging for co-ordination of work. The strength of the Conference was increased from 42 to 48 members and the elective principle was introduced in the appointment of non-official members to the Conference. Sixteen or one-third of the total number have accordingly been elected, eight being returned by the districts and eight by the members of the Dasara Representative Assembly. For the purpose of considering important questions as they arise in the interval between any two sessions of the Conference and particularly questions falling within the scope of more than one Committee, a Standing Committee was constituted and its functions and composition were defined. Detailed rules were issued about the composition and work of the District, Taluk and Town Progress Committees. Besides the newly formed Standing Committee, there are three Central and eight District Committees which have been working since 1911; and 29 Taluk Progress Committees were formed up to the close of the official year.

12. The following is a brief account of the work of the three Central Committees for Agriculture, Education and Industries and Commerce during the year.

The Agricultural Committee.

13. On the recommendation of the Committee two silk experts were appointed, one an Italian expert and the other, a native of Mysore who has received training in sericulture in Japan and France. Under their supervision a Central Sericultural Farm has been opened at Channapatna and work is being organised at Chikballapur. The efforts of the Italian expert have met with a fair measure of success and arrangements are being made for the construction of suitable buildings in different centres for rearing worms and distributing eggs free from disease to the raiyats. Arrangements were also made for teaching raiyats improved methods of sericulture in or near their homes. A silk association has been formed with the object of developing sericultural industry in the State. Provision has been made for giving further training at Channapatna and Chikballapur to students who have received preliminary training at the Salvation Army Farm.

14. The training of students in horticulture was continued and 24 were under training at the Lal-Bagh at the beginning of the year. The first batch of students was examined in March 1914 and all, except one, passed. During the year the free distribution of fruit and vegetable seeds and plants to raiyats was continued. An officer was placed on special duty to make a survey of fruit areas with a view to ascertain the existing condition of the fruit industry in the State and the directions in which development is feasible. The question of establishing model dairy farms received attention and a loan was granted to a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College for starting a dairy farm. Lecturers were appointed to organise and supervise co-operative societies. Tea and camphor seed and plants were distributed in the Kadur and Hassan districts and the experiments in their cultivation were successful. The free distribution of cotton seed for growing cotton in new areas was attempted in the districts of Kadur and Hassan. Experiments were also undertaken for the distillation of oil from *kachi* and other grasses.

15. The work of the Committee also comprised the preparation and investigation of several schemes such as the commercial possibilities of eri-silk, mulberry cultivation, extension of sugar-cane cultivation, enquiry into the economic condition of the raiyats, improvement of the District Agricultural Associations, co-operative agricultural farming, opening of sericultural schools in selected centres and the publication of an agricultural calendar. The Committee also submitted recommendations on various subjects for the consideration of Government.

The Education Committee.

16. The schemes prepared by the Committee and sanctioned by Government are being worked by the Education department. On the recommendation of the Committee 158 new schools including schools for girls, Mahomedans and Panchamas were opened during the year and several existing schools were improved. To afford increased facilities for the education of backward classes, a central boarding school has been established in Mysore.

17. Among schemes under preparation and investigation the following deserve mention. A scheme for the improvement of female education was completed and submitted for the sanction of Government, and another for the establishment of an industrial and arts school for girls was under preparation. The provision of a large number of scholarships of small value was recommended for the encouragement of female education. Revised curricula for imparting practical education in elementary schools were under consideration. The possibility of making a beginning in the matter of a local University was discussed and the Committee came to the conclusion that, as large sums had already been expended in recent years in improving the accommodation, staff, and equipment of the two first grade colleges in the State, it was possible to establish a University without any considerable addition to the present expenditure on University education. Detailed schemes for the establishment of public libraries in Bangalore and Mysore were submitted for the orders of Government. The question of encouraging book-writing in Kannada is receiving attention. For the promotion of physical culture it was recommended that proper play-grounds should be provided for all schools, that wherever possible, Games Associations should be organised and that an expert should be employed in the normal school to train gymnastic teachers.

The Industries and Commerce Committee.

18. A special officer has been appointed under the Committee to investigate applications for takavi loans for industrial purposes and also to encourage the establishment of joint-stock undertakings. The management of the Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was transferred to this Committee to be carried out with the assistance of representatives from the Agricultural and Education Committees. With a view to encourage the work of Mysore artisans and to create a market for their productions, a sale depot has been opened at Bangalore. The Director of Industries and Commerce who was deputed to visit the cotton seed oil factory at Naosari and study the problems connected with the industry, reported that the prospects of its successful introduction at Davangere were very favourable. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Government promised to take up Rs. 50,000 worth of shares if a properly organised company could raise the balance of the capital from the public. A company has recently been registered and the Bank of Mysore has undertaken to float it on certain guarantees. At the suggestion of the Committee certain concessions were sanctioned to the promoters of a company to start pharmaceutical works in Mysore, subject to the conditions that half the subscribed capital was continuously held by the subjects of the Mysore State, including the residents of the Civil and Military Station, that the company agreed to train in all processes of manufacture apprentices not exceeding six at a time, selected in consultation with the company and that the company deposited a sum of Rs. 5,000 in the Mysore Bank as a guarantee of good faith. It is expected that work will be started at the beginning of November this year.

19. With a view to improve the weaving industry, the Committee distributed fly-shuttle slays at half cost to all *bonâ-fide* weavers who were anxious to adopt new methods of weaving. In regard to the improvement of sandalwood carving, it was recommended that the Arts and Crafts Institute should furnish the Gudigars with raw material and suitable designs and get them to turn out nicely-finished articles. The Committee have recommended that Government should purchase the machinery necessary for starting chromo-lithographic work and allow a local artist to install and work it under the supervision of Government under an arrangement that permits of his purchasing the plant, should he desire to do so. A note was published on the subject of motor traction and it was suggested that, with a view to develop the traffic and reduce the period of working at a loss which the majority of railway undertakings have to face in their early years, motor services should be started on routes that are likely to be served later on with railways. The publication of the Takavi Rules sanctioning the grant of loans on easy terms for the installation of power-driven machinery has given an impetus to the installation of pumps worked by oil engines, the establishment of oil and rice mills and the development of existing factories.

20. The schemes under preparation and investigation related to various important matters such as the tile industry, the glass industry, the metal industry, manufacture of matches, manufacture of soaps and candles from *dhupa*, manufacture of paper, rope-making from plantain fibre, cement manufacture, and the establishment of a porcelain factory. On the recommendation of the Committee certain rules have been issued with a view to afford facilities to experts for industrial investigation in Mysore and under these rules the pencil industry and the glass industry are being investigated.

21. Eleven bulletins on industrial subjects were issued by the Committee. It has been decided to issue a statistical abstract giving information of the conditions in Mysore and also to obtain and publish statistics of production from industrial concerns at work.

Conference work.

22. At the Birthday session held at Mysore on the 5th June 1914 and subsequent days, the majority of the recommendations of the three Committees referred to above were considered and approved and resolutions were passed on some additional subjects. The most important of these are the deputation of young and intelligent official and non-official gentlemen to foreign countries to study the various problems connected with agriculture, education, industries and commerce, the formation of a Central Committee of co-operation in addition to the existing three Committees of the Conference, the preparation of a scheme for an industrial suburb to towns where a large number of factories are expected to be started, encouragement for the publication of an illustrated Kanarese magazine for boys and girls and the publication of a journal of the Conference. Several other important questions that were discussed in the Conference were referred to the respective Committees for study and investigation.

The Dasara Representative Assembly.

23. The thirtieth session of the Dasara Representative Assembly was held at Mysore on the 11th October 1913, and succeeding days, 285 members having been returned for 287 seats. Of these, 210 members were returned by the several taluks during the triennial election of 1912, and the rest were deputed by the several district boards, municipal councils and associations in the State. The attendance of members at the meetings of the Assembly this year was 238 as against 259 in the previous year. Altogether 394 important subjects of general and local interest were discussed during the session of the Assembly.

The British Resident.

24. The Hon'ble Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., continued to be the British Resident in Mysore.

Relations with the British Government.

25. During the year under report, a treaty was concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar, Bahadur, making certain changes in the conditions laid down at the Rendition in 1881. This treaty marks the appreciation by the British Government of the zeal and attachment to the Crown evinced by the Rulers of Mysore and of the high esteem in which His Highness the Maharaja is held by them.

26. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1913-14).

Extent of arable lands.

27. The total area of the State according to the results of the latest survey is 18,854,611 acres as against 18,859,144 acres in the previous year. Of this, 1,382,414 acres consisted of alienated lands which are held wholly or partially rent-free. The area of unalienated lands inclusive of minor inams was 17,472,197 acres, of which 8,574,064 acres were assessed lands available for cultivation and the remaining 8,898,133 acres consisted of forest and other unculturable waste.

Area under occupation.

28. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,687,490 acres representing 89·66 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. During the year there was an increase of 95,840 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year.

Tenure.

29. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,096,345 with an area of 7,165,834 acres, giving an average of 6·53 acres per holding.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1913-14).

General.

30. Rajakaryaprasakta Mr. D. Shama Rao, Rao Bahadur, Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement, was permitted to retire from the 1st January 1914 and Government have placed on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the State. He was succeeded by Mr. D. K. Darasha, B.A.

Original survey and classification.

31. During the year under report, 6 inam villages with an area of 2,588 acres were surveyed in detail and 698 fields measuring 2,588 acres were classed. Measurement work in 8,158 fields comprising 16,811 acres and classification work in 658 fields comprising 1,937 acres were completed by the survey party deputed for work in connection with the Cauvery Reservoir Works.

Revision survey.

32. Resurvey operations were completed in 227 villages of the Kadur, Hassan, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Tumkur districts. The total area resurveyed was 281,593 acres or 440 square miles. Measurement work for *bab phod* was also effected in respect of 3,194 mixed numbers.

Revision settlement.

33. Revised rates were announced in the Nagar taluk of the Shimoga district and the late Koratagere taluk of the Tumkur district.

A few particulars showing the results of the revision settlement introduced into the two taluks mentioned above are given below.

34. Nagar, a purely malnad taluk, is situated in the south-west of the Shimoga district, contiguous to the Western Ghats. The rainfall is always heavy and therefore scarcity of water is very seldom experienced in the tract. The soil is nowhere very rich. The main occupation of the raiyats is rice and garden cultivation. The tract is well provided with communications connecting it with important markets. The revised rates sanctioned by Government are very moderate, having resulted in an increase of only 4 per cent over the collections of 1908-09. The average old and new rates are shown below:—

Description of land	Old rate	New rate
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	0 3 6	0 3 6
Wet	2 12 11	2 15 1
Garden	8 5 11	8 1 6

35. The late Koratagere taluk lies between Tumkur and Maddagiri taluks and is interspersed with isolated hills and small ranges which serve as the water-shed between the basin of the Vedavati in the west and the North Pennar in the east. There are 122 tanks and 65 *gokattes* in good condition and a large tract is irrigated by a number of wells and *talapariges*. The population has increased since the original settlement and the tract is fairly well provided with communications. The climate is healthy, the average rainfall being 25·03 inches. The revision has resulted in an increase of 4 per cent over the collections of 1908-09. The average old and new rates are given below :—

Description of land	Old rate			New rate		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry	0	10	0	0	11	8
Wet	3	4	5	3	6	11
Garden	6	5	3	5	1	9

Cost of the department.

36. The total cost of the department for the year was Rs. 1,36,971 as against Rs. 1,46,260 in the previous year. The decrease in expenditure is mainly due to the cost of one of the field establishments now working at Kannambadi being met by the Public Works department.

Survey maps.

37. Maps of 244 villages in resettled taluks and maps of 222 villages, copies of which had been exhausted, were prepared, printed and issued during the year.

Potgi settlement.

38. The potgi of the village officers in the resettled taluk of Shikarpur was revised during the year. In addition to this, the decennial revision of potgi was effected in the taluks of Mudgere, Heggaddevankote, Seringaptam and Hunsur. The potgi payable to the village officers of the 7 inam villages brought under survey settlement was also fixed.

Deputation of survey party.

39. A survey party consisting of both measurers and classers was deputed for work in connection with the Cauvery Reservoir Works, besides 4 measurers for work in connection with land acquisition for the new railway lines.

III. Land Revenue (1913-14).

Alienation.

40. The extent of assessed lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for public and other purposes was 272 acres 37 guntas and 11 square yards as shown below :—

	A.	G.	Sq. yds.
(1) For new village sites and for the extension of the existing ones	148	39	80
(2) For other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	36	10	0
(3) For the improvement of tanks, construction of gokattes, etc.	78	17	51
(4) For improvement of roads	9	10	0
Total ...	272	37	11

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

41. The extent of assessed waste lands taken up during the year for cultivation and the extent resigned were 63,952 and 20,822 acres respectively as against 84,403 and 17,476 acres in the previous year. The decrease in the area taken up for cultivation and increase in the area relinquished are due to the unfavourable seasonal conditions that prevailed during the year.

Area under cultivation.

42. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 6,056,466 acres as against 6,319,019 acres in the previous year. Of this, 964,191 acres were devoted to the cultivation of wet crops as against 962,568 acres in the previous year.

Land revenue demand.

43. The net demand for the year under land revenue was Rs. 1,05,64,300 as against Rs. 1,05,44,947 in the previous year. Including uncollected arrears at the beginning of the year, the total amount of land

revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 1,19,10,435 as against Rs. 1,18,38,907 in 1912-13. The net recoverable demand for the year, however, was Rs. 1,18,62,006 as the arrears referred to above include Rs. 48,429 which was remitted during the year. Out of this, Rs. 46,104 were remitted on account of arrears of the previous year.

Collections.

44. The collection during the year was Rs. 1,05,24,116 leaving a balance of Rs. 13,37,890 at the end of the year. The percentage of collections to the net demand during the year was 88·72 as against 88·74 during the previous year.

Coercive processes.

45. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 73,979 as against 75,895 in the previous year. Of these, the majority were confined to mere issue of demand notices. The amount thus collected was Rs. 6,96,083 or 94·84 per cent. of the total of Rs. 7,33,900 realised by all the processes.

IV. Inam Settlement (1913-14).

Original work.

46. During the year, 5 land inams comprising an extent of 27 acres and 3 guntas and assessed at Rs. 83-8-0 were newly confirmed on a combined quit-rent of Rs. 17-4-0. Thirty-four land inams including one whole village were resumed and struck off the inam registers, resulting in a reduction of Rs. 588-12-0 in the inam revenue and a corresponding increase of Rs. 1,505-5-0 under assessment.

Revision of quit-rent.

47. Five land inams were revised during the year with the result that the quit-rent was reduced by Rs. 4-12-0.

Registers, title-deeds, etc.

48. During the year the number of quit-rent registers prepared was 5 for confirmed cases and 30 for resumed and struck-off cases. Besides these, 1,425 supplemental quit-rent registers and correction statements were prepared and issued on the basis of Purvani Tarav Patriks and Government orders. Four thousand final title-deeds for minor inams in the Chintamani, Sidlaghatta and Bowringpet taluks were prepared and 1,574 title-deeds for minor inams in the Chintamani and Nanjangud taluks and 438 title-deeds for whole inam villages were completed and issued for distribution among the inamdars concerned. The revised final quit-rent register of the Bowringpet taluk consisting of 2,265 cases was also completed.

Cost of the department.

49. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 4,440 as against Rs. 4,428 in the year previous and the aggregate expenditure of the department from the beginning, *i.e.*, since 1868, has been Rs. 11,89,364. The total addition to the annual revenue by the settlement of inams was Rs. 2,72,776.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1913-14).

A. The Legislative Council.

General.

50. During the year under report, the strength of the additional members of the Mysore Legislative Council was raised from a minimum of 10 and maximum of 15 to a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 21 by the Regulation to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907 (I of 1914). Four seats instead of 2 were thrown open for election by the members of the Representative Assembly and 4 seats for election by the 8 districts grouped into 4 electorates.

During the year the strength of the additional members of the Mysore Legislative Council stood at 12, 11, 13, 17, 20 and 21 at different periods. Four meetings of the Council were held during the year.

Bills dealt with.

51. Besides the 9 bills pending consideration at the beginning of the year, *viz.*, (1) a Bill for the establishment of Village Courts in Mysore, (2) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901, (3) a Bill to further amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, 1902, (4) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, (5) the Mysore Muzrai Bill, (6) the Elementary Education Bill, (7) a Bill to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906, (8) a Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories, and (9) a Bill to provide for the grant of Probate of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons, the following new bills were taken up for consideration during the year:—

(1) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900,

(2) a Bill to regulate the use of Motor Vehicles in Mysore,

(3) a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911,

(4) a Bill to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907,

(5) a Bill further to amend the Local Boards Regulation, 1902, and

(6) a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

Ten of these bills were passed into law during the year and 2 more, *viz.*, the Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, and the Bill to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906, were pending at the end of the year, the assent of His Highness the Maharaja for their being passed into law.

52. In addition to these, a Bill further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899, the consideration of which is excluded from the scope of the Legislative Council was also passed by Government. The remaining 3 bills were in various stages of progress.

B. Legislative Enactments.

Laws passed.
Regulation IV of 1913.

53. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation.*—Motor vehicles had increased in numbers and were in use in all parts of the State, but none of the existing regulations provided for regulating their use and checking their abuse. Acts had been passed by various local legislatures in British India to regulate the use of motor vehicles. It was therefore considered desirable to pass a similar law in Mysore and the result was the Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation which is based on the Madras Motor Vehicles Act, I of 1907.

Regulation V of 1913.

54. *The Elementary Education Regulation.*—The object of the Regulation is to empower Government to enforce in select areas the compulsory attendance in recognised schools of children between the ages of 7 and 11 and the Regulation is permissive in nature. Satisfactory safeguards have been provided against the Regulation working as a hardship on people. Light penalties, *viz.*, first a warning and then a small fine, are provided for infraction by a parent of the provisions regarding compulsory attendance. In areas to which the Regulation has been notified to apply, employment in service of children of school-going age who are not receiving instruction in a recognised school is prohibited. The Regulation primarily applies to male pupils but power is reserved to Government to apply it to female pupils in areas where local conditions may be favourable to the attendance of girls in public schools. A Regulation of this kind was considered necessary in order that people might derive the full benefit of the measures taken by Government for the encouragement of elementary education.

Regulation VI of 1913.

55. *The Mysore Muzrai Regulation.*—The question of providing for the better management of religious and charitable institutions in the State had been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. The State Muzrai department supervises all institutions which are endowed with grants, in any form, from the public revenues. But there are numerous institutions which owe their existence to private munificence and over which Government could not exercise any control. It was considered undesirable that such institutions should come under the management of Government so long as the donors or their representatives or other persons responsible for their management administered them efficiently. But where, owing to the death of the donors or for other causes, the institutions are not properly managed and the funds of the charity are not appropriated to the objects which the creators of charitable trusts had at heart, it was considered desirable that the Government on behalf of the public who are beneficially interested in the charity should intervene and assume control over those institutions in order that the intentions of the donors may be carried out as far as practicable. The provisions contained in section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, in regard to suits relating to public charities are generally admitted to be inadequate and representations urging legislative action were frequently made at the Representative Assembly. Government agreed in the view that legislation was necessary and the result was the Mysore Muzrai Regulation.

Regulation VII of 1913.

56. *The Village Courts Regulation.*—Representations were made to Government from time to time in the Mysore Representative Assembly that people living in rural tracts are put to great inconvenience in their having to travel long distances for the institution and conduct of petty civil suits before the ordinary courts of the State. With a view to obviate the inconvenience and to minimise, as far as possible, the heavy expenditure incurred, the members suggested the establishment of village courts as in the neighbouring British provinces. The suggestion commended itself to the Chief Court as tending to the expeditious disposal of petty suits and Government agreed in this view. Hence the Regulation chiefly based on the Madras Village Courts Act, I of 1889, was enacted. The Regulation is of an enabling character and provides for the establishment of village courts in specified areas to be presided over by a Village Munsiff who shall be appointed from among the residents of the village by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. Provision has also been made for trial by a Bench of 3 members whenever either of the parties to the suit claims such a trial. The village courts can take cognizance of certain classes of suits up to a pecuniary limit of Rs. 20 and up to Rs. 200 on the consent in writing of both parties. Suits in respect of immovable property and other suits in which important and complicated questions are likely to arise are excluded from the purview of these courts. Provision is also made for the execution of decrees passed by a village court.

Regulation VIII of 1913.

57. *A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901.*—The Chief Court in an appeal from the order of the City Magistrate of

Bangalore, decided that the servant or employee of an arrack vendor could not, under section 56 of the Excise Regulation, be punished for mal-practices committed by him and that section 56 read with section 64 could have no application to a person other than the actual holder of a license. It was reported that, as a result of this decision, respectable and solvent people hesitated to come forward to take up licenses in the Excise department as they would have no control over the conduct of their servants who might easily make their masters liable to prosecution under the Excise laws. This Regulation was therefore passed to amend sections 56 and 57 of the Excise Regulation, 1901, so as to make the actual vendor also punishable for offences under those sections.

58. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.*—Under section 3 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, the number of additional members of the Legislative Council was to be not less than 10 and not more than 15 and out of these, provision had been made to nominate 2 members elected by the Representative Assembly. Government considered it desirable to increase the number of such elected members from 2 to 4 and also to provide for the election of 4 members by the districts and therefore this Regulation was amended so as to increase the number to not less than 15 but not exceeding 21. Provision was also made to allow the members to ask a limited number of questions subject to certain conditions and restrictions to be prescribed by Government under rules to be made from time to time. Section 4 of the Regulation which limited the number of *ex-officio* members to 2 was also amended so as to make all members of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja *ex-officio* members of the Legislative Council. Regulation I of 1914.

59. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, II of 1899.*—Section 54 of the Indian Army Act, 1911, provides that the Commander-in-Chief may delegate the power of convening a court-martial to any military officer specially empowered by him, by warrant, in this behalf. But under section 38 of the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899, the sanction of Government was required in each case for the convening of a court-martial. To avoid delay it was deemed desirable to make provision for delegating this power to such officer as may be specially authorised in this behalf by Government and the Regulation was accordingly passed. Regulation II of 1914.

60. *The Mysore Factories Regulation.*—In British India the law relating to factories was in 1911 replaced by a new Act embodying several salutary provisions about the health and safety of persons employed in factories and the hours of labour. With the object of bringing the law in Mysore into conformity with that of British India, the Regulation based upon the British Indian Act of 1911 was passed repealing the old Regulation of 1892. Regulation III of 1914.

61. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900.*—Sub-section (*c*) of section 35 of the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900, gave power to Government to frame rules for the renewal of damaged or spoiled stamps but not for the refund of the value of such stamps, though such refunds used to be made under an executive order of Government. But in the case of general stamps the Stamp Regulation, 1900, provides for the renewal or the refund of the value of spoilt or misused stamps. This Regulation was passed to make similar provision for spoilt and misused Court Fee stamps. Regulation IV of 1914.

62. *A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902.*—Some proposals were before Government for the construction of branch railways by District Boards with the aid of funds raised by debenture loans. The Boards experienced considerable difficulty in raising loans as they were not in a position to guarantee the interest with their existing revenues. It was therefore suggested that in addition to the ordinary local cess a special cess not exceeding 6 pies in the rupee, to be solely utilised in the construction of tramways and rail-roads, may be authorized to be levied by the Boards. The Regulation based on clause (ii) of section 57 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, as amended by Acts III of 1890 and VI of Regulation V of 1914.

1900, was accordingly passed enabling the Boards to do this with the previous sanction of Government.

Regulation VI of 1914.

63. *The Probate and Administration Regulation.*—The attention of Government was drawn to the absence of an enactment in the State corresponding to the British Indian Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881) applicable to cases not falling within the scope of the Indian Succession Act which, as in force in Mysore, does not apply to Hindus, Mahomedans, Buddhists or even Native Christians. Various difficulties were consequently felt. There were no facilities for proving wills or for the due administration of property. The executor under a will lacked representative status as such. To prove the will he was obliged either to have recourse to a regular suit or to obtain, under the Succession Certificate Regulation, 1901, a certificate having force only for certain limited purposes. Cases had often come before courts where practical difficulty had been experienced owing to want of suitable provisions for the grant of probate of wills or letters of administration to the estate of deceased persons. With the view of meeting these difficulties the Regulation was passed. It is based on the British Indian Probate and Administration Act of 1881 and is permissive in its nature.

C. RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

Rules under Acts and Regulations. (1) The Prisons Act, XXVI of 1870, Sec. 54.

64. A new rule was substituted for rule 8 of the rules regarding the calculation of the date of release of prisoners, directing that when the appellate court simply modifies a sentence, or passes a new sentence, the sentence finally passed shall count from the commencement of the original sentence unless otherwise directed and that in any case in which the sentence of death is commuted to one of transportation or imprisonment, the period shall be calculated from the date of the order quashing the death sentence and substituting therefor the sentence of transportation or imprisonment.

(2) The Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871, Sec. 12.

65. Enhanced rates of fees were directed to be levied in certain specified villages on all cattle seized and impounded under the Act.

(3) The Opium Act, I of 1878.

66. The weight of each cake of opium that could be supplied to a licensed vendor was increased from "20 tolas" to "half a seer or 40 tolas."

(4) The Yelandur Jahgir Regulation, I of 1885.

67. Rules were framed for the payment of annuities referred to in section 3 and for executing orders and enforcing payments referred to in section 5 of the Regulation.

(5) The Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.

68. (*a*) A new rule was substituted for rule 33 of the Land Revenue Rules fixing the water rate to be levied on inam lands not entitled to free irrigation but supplied with water from a Government source of irrigation.

(*b*) An addition to rule 40 was made directing that the registry shall not confer a right to receive notices for more than 5 years unless the entry is renewed on application and exempting co-operative societies from payment of registering fees.

(*c*) Rule 73 was amended directing that the sanction of Government was unnecessary for the sub-division of survey numbers by the Superintendent of Surveys in cases arising out of the enforcing of the liability under section 110 (*b*).

(*d*) A new rule 94 A was added fixing the rate at which interest is payable by inferior to superior holders under section 96 A of the Code.

(*e*) A new rule 102 A was added directing that no order of a subordinate officer shall be modified or reversed without due notice of the hearing of the case in appeal being given to the party whose interest may thereby be affected.

(*f*) A new rule 102 B was added prescribing the circumstances in which parties will be allowed to appear by advocates or pleaders, if they so desire.

(6) The Mysore Arms Regulation, VI of 1890.

69. All the executive officers of the Electrical department drawing a pay of Rs. 50 and above per mensem were exempted from the operation of

all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Regulation.

70. The installations of boilers, oil and gas engines and other power-plant were removed from the list of objects for which loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation may be granted. (7) The Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890.

71. In Chapter III, Part II of the General Rules of 1906 for the working of open lines of railways, certain amendments to the rules introduced in British India, regulating the carriage by railway of certain dangerous goods other than explosives were directed to be adopted. (8) The Mysore Railways Regulation, IV of 1894. Section 31.

72. The Regulation was extended to the villages in the Mysore district lying on or near the Mysore-Mercara road. (9) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation, I of 1895.

73. Rules calculated to prevent the spread of epidemics in the vicinity of the Cauvery Reservoir Works at Kannambadi were prescribed. (10) The Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1897. Sec. 2.

74. (*a*) Rules were framed regarding the issue of stamps of the new design, bearing the portrait of His Highness the Maharaja. (11) The Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.

(*b*) The stamp duty, leviable on all documents executed by applicants or their sureties in connection with loans obtained on agreements entered into by them for the purchase of machinery or for other agricultural and industrial operations, was directed to be the same as is leviable in the case of bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand but not more than one year after date or sight under article 12 (*b*) of schedule 1 of the Regulation.

75. Rules were passed regarding the issue of stamps of the new design, bearing the portrait of His Highness the Maharaja. (12) The Mysore Court Fees Regulation, III of 1900. Sec. 35.

76. The list of classified trees for the Mysore district was modified. (13) The Mysore Forest Regulation, XI of 1900.

77. (*a*) The quantity of methylated spirits which an unlicensed person could possess at a time was raised from one gallon to two gallons. (14) The Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901.

(*b*) A new rule, rule XI A of the Foreign Liquor Rules, was issued declaring that licenses granted under rule II 5 (*a*) and 11 shall include power to sell superior country beer imported under the rules for the import and transport of country beer.

(*c*) A duty of Rs. 3 per seer of 80 tolas of bhang imported into the Mysore State was directed to be levied from the 15th June 1914.

(*d*) The duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 10 per seer of 80 tolas with effect from the 1st of July 1914.

78. Special reduced rates of registration fees were prescribed on documents executed by applicants and sureties in connection with loans obtained and agreements entered into for the purchase of machinery etc., under the rules issued with Notification No. G. 2146—G. M. 55-12-260, dated 2nd September 1913. (15) The Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.

79. Vaccination was declared compulsory for specified periods in certain municipalities. (16) The Mysore Vaccination Regulation, I of 1906. Clause (1) Sec. 2.

80. (*a*) The words "President of the Municipal Council" were substituted for the words "Deputy Commissioner" in the Municipal Election Rules, 1909. (17) The Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.

(*b*) The provisions of sub-section (2) of section 142 of the Regulation regarding adulterated articles of food and drink were applied to certain articles of food and drink in the Chikmagalur town municipality.

(c) The rules issued with Notification No. 9675—Ml. 382-07-5, dated 7th June 1913, providing against interference with water pipes and sewers in the city of Bangalore were declared applicable to the city of Mysore.

(18) The Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906.

81. (a) The Railway premises occupied by the Kolar Gold Fields Railway were excluded from the operations of sections 5 to 20 of the Regulation.

(b) Revised rules for sanitary administration of the Robertsonpet market, Kolar Gold Fields, were framed.

(19) The Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1907.

82. (a) Revised rules for the election of 4 members to the Legislative Council by the members of the Mysore Representative Assembly were published.

(b) Rules for the election of 4 members to the Legislative Council by the electorates in the 4 district groups were issued.

(c) Rules for the discussion of the State Budget and interpellation in the Legislative Council were framed and published.

(d) The expression "members of H. H. the Maharaja's Council" was substituted for the expression "Councillors" in rule 6 of the rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council and rule 58 thereof was amended, obviating the necessity for taking the orders of the President in the case of the admission of a stranger to the sittings of the Council.

(20) The Mysore Tank Panchayet Regulation, I of 1911, Sec. 21.

83. Rules were issued under the Regulation directing the preparation of the lists of voters and persons eligible for election to the Panchayet, and laying down rules for the conduct of business of the Panchayet and prescribing the registers and accounts to be maintained or furnished by them.

(21) The Code of Civil Procedure, III of 1911.

84. (a) Srimat Susilendra Thirtha Sripadangalavaru of Sri Raghavendraswami Matt at Nanjangud and Sri Krishananda Tirthaswamigalu of Mulbagal Matt in the Tirthahalli taluk were exempted from personal appearance in civil courts in the State.

(b) A list of persons to whom notices should be given of orders of attachment of the salary or allowances of certain classes of persons was notified.

(22) The Guardian and Wards Regulation, V of 1911.

85. The Notification No. J.1403—Cts. 131–11, dated 8th November 1911, issued under this Regulation investing the courts of the Subordinate Judges of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga with the functions of District Courts, was cancelled.

(23) The Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation, VII of 1911.

86. (a) Rules for the regulation and control of public conveyances in the area under the control of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board were issued.

(b) Rules under section 5 of the Regulation, for the control and inspection of public conveyances in areas not included within municipal limits were framed and extended to certain roads in the State.

(c) The provisions of the Regulation were made applicable to the municipalities of Hunsur and Periyapatna in the Mysore district.

(24) The Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation, XI of 1911.

87. The Regulation was extended to the town of Davangere.

(25) The Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, IV of 1913.

88. (a) Rules were published for the registration of motor vehicles and for the issue and cancellation of licenses to drive.

(b) The registering officers under section 2 (2) of the Regulation were appointed and the President, Bangalore City Municipal Council, was authorised to issue licenses to drive within the municipality.

(c) The significant letters to be added to the register numbers by the registering officers of motor vehicles were prescribed.

(26) The Elementary Education Regulation, V of 1913.

89. This Regulation was declared to come into force in all the district head-quarters and in the towns of Dodballapur, Nanjangud, Seringapatam, Hole-Narsipur, Davangere, Maddagiri and Chikballapur.

II. Military (1913-14).

Nature of the force.

90. The military force of the State is composed of

(*a*) two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore and the Local Service Regiment with head-quarters at Mysore and a detachment at Shimoga;

(*b*) three battalions of infantry with head-quarters at Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga and detachments in the other districts;

(*c*) one Imperial Service Transport Corps located at Bangalore.

This force is exclusive of a separate military establishment maintained for duty in the Palace.

Sanctioned strength.

91. The sanctioned strength of the officers and men of the force was 3,202, *viz.*, 516 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, 1,809 in the three battalions of infantry and 480 in the Transport Corps.

Actual strength.

92. The actual strength of the fighting officers and men of all branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,070. The Imperial and Local Service Regiments were short of the full strength by 3 commissioned and 3 non-commissioned officers and 12 fighting men; the infantry battalions by 4 commissioned and 7 non-commissioned officers and 85 men; and the Transport Corps by 2 commissioned and 13 non-commissioned officers and 3 men. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service:—

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men
(*a*) Cavalry Regiments	37	135	723
(*b*) Infantry	50	380	1,283
(*c*) Transport corps	13	48	401

The composition of the force.

93. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,006 officers and men including non-combatants, 469 were Mahomedans and 397 Mahrattas; in the infantry regiments, 813 were Mahomedans and 141 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 1,796; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 334 were Mahomedans and 56 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 564. The rest of the force consisted of Brahmins, other Hindus and Christians.

Arms provided.

94. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances; the Local Service Regiment with swords and lances; and the infantry with swords and muskets.

Duties on which employed.

95. One squadron of the Imperial Service Regiment was sent to Mysore for duty during the Dasara festivities in September 1913 and continued to be on special duty at Mysore till the conclusion of the visit to Mysore of His Excellency the Viceroy. It was reinforced by 2 squadrons on the 15th October. These were employed on escort and other duties at Mysore and the Khedda Camp at Karapur. In addition to this, detachments were detailed for special duties at Jog and at the Kolar Gold Fields on this occasion. Two squadrons attended the Cavalry Brigade training and Staff tour near Golhalli from the 5th to the 17th January 1914 under the General Officer Commanding the Brigade.

One squadron of the Local Service Regiment was sent on the 12th November 1913 for duty at the Royal Artillery Practice Camp at Rajankunte. A detachment of 17 sowars of this Regiment was also employed daily on patrol duties on certain frontier roads in the Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Tumkur districts, exposed to the inroads of dacoits. The sepoys of the infantry regiments were as usual employed in guarding the treasuries in the State and in escorting remittances. Detachments from battalions stationed at Shimoga and Bangalore were sent to Mysore for special duty in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy. The reliefs of the First and Third regiments of the Mysore infantry stationed at Mysore and Shimoga

respectively were sanctioned during the year in addition to the usual reliefs of the guards over the taluk treasuries.

A detachment of the Transport Corps was employed in training the Amrut Mahal bullocks at Hessarghatta from the 9th to the 19th January 1914. Five commissioned and 33 non-commissioned officers and 276 men with 185 carts and 456 animals were stationed at Mysore from 1st July to 25th December 1913 for duty in connection with the Dasara festivities and the Viceregal visit. Two commissioned and 11 non-commissioned officers, and 137 men with 39 carts and 182 animals were employed in cutting grass at the Hessarghatta farm from January to June 1914. A detachment was sent to Mysore for carriage and tonga duty during the Birthday week.

Efficiency.

96. The efficiency of the troops of all arms was well maintained during the year under report. The Imperial Service Regiment was as heretofore drilled by the Commandant assisted by instructors under the supervision of the inspecting officers. Recruits and remounts were regularly trained in the riding school. During the year 455 men were fully exercised in musketry. One non-commissioned officer attended the 28th class of musketry for Imperial Service Troops held at Meerut and was placed third. One officer attended the 29th class of musketry at Meerut and was recommended to be sent up again for the next class. Forty-three competitors of the regiment won 198 prizes aggregating Rs. 806-7-4 in the S.I.R.A. meeting held in September 1913. In the Lloyd Lindsay team match, "D" Squadron stood first and "C" squadron second and the former won the Nanpara challenge cup as well as the first prize. Twenty-one competitors from the regiment attended the rifle meeting held at Hyderabad in the beginning of 1914 and secured 52 prizes and a challenge cup as the 1st prize in the Lloyd Lindsay match. On the report of the inspection of the regiment by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for musketry, Imperial Service Troops, the Inspector-General remarked that the condition of the regiment was very satisfactory.

The arms of the regiment were inspected by a committee of officers of the regiment and 50 carbines were found repairable in the arsenal. The Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the regiment in February 1914. The figure of merit obtained was the highest possible among the whole Imperial Service Troops. One signalling officer and 2 instructors attended the signalling refresher class at Kandghat and Kiyarighat in June 1914. Two teams were sent to Delhi to compete for His Highness the Raja of Dewa's Ambulance Challenge Shield and were ranked 6th and 9th out of 23 teams that appeared for the competition. At the Central Assault-at-Arms held at Bangalore in July 1913, an officer of the regiment won 4 cups as being the first in "Sword *v.* Sword," "Sword *v.* Lance," "lemon-cutting" and the "best officer-at-arms." Another officer carried away the prize cup in tent-pegging and another in the jumping competition. Twenty-five other prizes were also won by the regimental men.

The Local Service Regiment was as usual paraded and exercised by the Commandant aided by drill instructors. In the riding school of the regiment there were 41 recruits and 116 remounts. Of these, 12 recruits and 55 remounts were discharged, leaving 29 recruits and 61 remounts at the close of the year. At the commencement of the year there were 372 horses on the strength of the regiment.

The recruits and men of the infantry regiments stationed at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were, as far as practicable, drilled by the commandants of the battalions with the aid of drill instructors.

The 4 divisions of the Transport Corps were drilled and exercised in cart and pack drill and in different movements required for transport in the field as well as in entraining and detraining ponies and bullocks. Ambulance classes were held and lectures on ambulance and first-aid were given. At the close of the year there were 272 ponies, 34 mules, 384 bullocks and 298 carts on the strength of the corps.

97. Clothing was as usual made up and issued from the Military Stores to the cavalry and infantry regiments and to the Palace infantry and the body-guard of His Highness the Maharaja. The mobilisation equipment of the Imperial Service Lancers kept in the Military Stores was inspected half yearly by a committee of officers and found to be in good condition. Military Stores.

98. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 12,57,620 against Rs. 12,55,273 in the previous year as noted below :— Expenditure.

	1912-13	*1913-14*
	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarter establishment	49,654	47,891
Imperial Service Lancers	3,49,712	3,46,693
Local Service Regiment	1,81,658	1,80,164
Infantry Regiments	2,25,617	2,19,575
Imperial Service Transport Corps	2,49,270	2,55,312
Military Stores	7,654	7,218
Superannuation and retired allowances	86,855	83,388
Miscellaneous	4,853	17,379
Palace Military	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total ...	12,55,273	12,57,620

99. The Imperial Service Regiment took part in the Proclamation parade on the 1st January 1914 and also in the review of troops held by His Excellency the Viceroy at Mysore on the 8th November 1913. His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to remark that they fully deserved their high reputation. The excellent turn-out of the infantry at the review was much appreciated. The regimental lines at Bangalore were visited by His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops also inspected the regiment at Bangalore and was very much pleased with all he saw. General.

100. At the beginning of the year under report there were at the Farm 9 stallions, 90 mares and 117 foals. The births during the year were 22 colts and 22 fillies giving a percentage of 44 to mares covered. Including transfers between the classes of mares and foals, the additions to the stock during the year were 1 stallion, 20 mares and 57 foals. The casualties including deaths, sales, and transfers to other establishments were 16 mares and 46 foals. There were thus at the end of the year 10 stallions, 94 mares and 128 foals in the Farm. The approximate value of live stock on the Farm at the end of the year was Rs. 70,861 against Rs. 75,614 at the close of the previous year. Government Stud Farm, Kunigal. Stock.

101. The expenditure incurred on the Farm during the year was Rs. 40,226 against Rs. 46,751 in the previous year. Cost.

III. Police (1913-14).

102. The constitution of the police force continued to be the same as in previous years. Constitution.

103. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force was 863 officers and 5,163 men against 840 officers and 5,115 men in the previous year, the increase being due to the appointment of additional officers and men for the several districts, the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the Police Training School and the Railway police. Strength.

The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of one Inspector-General, 12 Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, 117 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 722 Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafedars, and Sergeants and 5,163 Constables. In addition to this force, a temporary staff of 8 officers and 60 men was maintained for works connected with the Kannambadi Reservoir, the tanks at Mavatur and Herige, and for the Kolar Gold Fields Railway the jurisdiction over which has been tentatively retroceded to the State since the 15th February 1914.

104. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police:—

	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1912-13		1913-14	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police ...	10	82	7	66	10	78
Gold Fields Police ..	42	277	42	277	41	276
Total ...	52	359	49	343	51	354
City Police, Bangalore ...	55	292	50	221	55	284
City Police, Mysore ...	47	275	46	258	47	256
Total ...	102	567	96	479	102	540
Special Reserve Police ...	13	183	13	175	13	163
District Police other than the above—						
Headquarters including Police School.	18	6	13	6	13	6
Bangalore district ...	89	540	88	524	89	534
Kolar district ...	79	436	79	423	79	431
Tumkur district ...	86	586	85	573	86	585
Mysore district ...	77	425	75	329	75	415
French Rocks circle ...	46	278	44	270	46	278
Hassan district ...	70	390	69	383	70	388
Shimoga district ...	86	479	83	352	84	356
Kadur district ...	57	380	53	317	57	350
Chitaldrug district ...	88	534	87	525	88	534
Total ...	696	4,054	676	3,702	687	3,877
Grand Total ...	863	5,163	834	4,699	853	4,934

The Police Training School.

105. All the 34 students who were under training in the Headquarter Police Training school at the beginning of the year attended the final examination. Of these, 5 passed the Inspector's test and 23 the Station House Officer's test.

Preservation of order.

106. The number of cases of rioting decreased from 61 in the previous year to 55 in the year under report, while the percentage of convictions to cases decided was 71·8 against 64 in the previous year. Several of these cases were merely land disputes attended with a show of violence, parties taking the law into their own hands instead of having their disputes settled by proper tribunals.

Prevention of crime.

107. Action was taken by the police under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the case of 186 persons, of whom 154 were directed to furnish security for good behaviour. Five persons were ordered to notify their residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Investigation of crime.

108. The number of heinous cases reported during the year was 508, of which 139 cases were partially and 2 fully investigated by Superintendents, and 43 were partially and 24 fully investigated by the Amildars. The number of finger print slips on record in the bureau at the end of the year was 26,180.

Cognizable cases.

109. The number of cognizable cases reported showed a slight increase, being 6,069 against 5,930 in the previous year. Including the cases pending at the beginning of the year, the police had to deal with 11,018 cases in all during the year. Of these, 9 were transferred to the British police and one to the Military department; in 183 cases investigation was refused; in 4,320

cases charge sheets were submitted; and 3,769 cases were reported to magistrates on B form and 689 on C form. Thus there remained 2,047 cases in which no final reports had been sent up by the police at the end of the year. Of the cases in which charge sheets were submitted, 2,327 cases ended in conviction, and 965 in acquittal or discharge, while 99 were otherwise disposed of, *viz.*, by withdrawal, compounding, etc., leaving 929 cases pending before magistrates. Of the 3,769 cases reported on B form, 2,271 were ordered to be struck off, leaving 1,498 cases pending before magistrates. Of the 689 cases reported on C form, the magistrates passed final orders in 427 cases, leaving 262 cases pending at the close of the year. Besides the cases enquired into by the police, 1,451 cases involving 2,945 persons were reported direct to magistrates and in 338 of these cases 579 persons were convicted.

Including the re-arrest of 3 persons who had escaped during the previous year, the number of persons arrested in police cases during the year was 5,871. Including 1,932 persons who were in custody or on bail at the end of the previous year, the police had to deal with 7,803 persons. Of these, 297 persons were released by the police on bail for want of sufficient evidence, 15 were released on magistrates' orders before trial, 3,260 were convicted, 2,292 were acquitted or discharged, cases against 5 were withdrawn and those against 37 were compounded, 10 died, 12 escaped, 1 was handed over to the British police, 1 was a lunatic and 1,873 were in custody or on bail at the close of the year.

Serious offences against the person.

110. The number of serious offences against the person dealt with during the year was 1,095 against 1,020 in the previous year. Of these, 64 were cases of murder against 59 in the previous year; 19 of them ended in conviction and 22 in acquittal or discharge.

Non-cognizable cases.

111. The magistrates dealt with 11,845 cases involving 23,664 persons as against 10,828 cases involving 21,595 persons in the previous year. Of these, 2,497 cases involving 3,742 persons ended in conviction.

Village police.

112. The village police arrested 97 persons in 74 cases as against 67 persons in 56 cases during the previous year. Of these, 56 cases with 72 persons ended in conviction as against 52 cases with 62 persons in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to cases handled by the village police was 75·67 against 92·8 in 1912-13.

Previous convictions.

113. Out of a total of 1,477 persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 158 or 10·7 per cent as against 163 persons or 10·2 per cent in the previous year.

Property lost and recovered in cognizable cases.

114. The value of property lost in cognizable cases was Rs. 1,80,349 as against Rs. 1,69,668 in the previous year, the total value of property recovered being Rs. 67,510 or 37·4 per cent as against Rs. 58,773 or 34·6 per cent in the previous year.

Processes.

115. The total number of processes received for service by the police during the year was 135,916, of which 121,129 were executed and served, the percentage of service being 89·1.

Inspection work.

116. The Inspector-General of Police was out in camp for 202 days and inspected 6 district offices, 98 investigating centres, 43 sub-stations and 42 out-posts. He visited a large number of police stations and scenes of occurrences in important cases and several other places for instituting special precautionary or preventive arrangements. He also paid a visit to the Police Training school at Vellore. The Deputy Commissioners inspected 75 investigation centres, sub-stations and out-posts and the Superintendents 503. Only 7 sub-stations and 23 out-posts were left uninspected.

Finger prints.

117. In the finger print bureau 4,260 slips were dealt with during the year, of which 1,499 were received for record and 2,761 for search. Of the latter, 565 were traced. The services of the finger print expert were sought for in 13 civil suits and 7 criminal cases against 2 civil suits and 12 criminal cases in the previous year. He also attended courts and gave evidence in 18 criminal cases and 2 civil suits.

Arms Regulation.

118. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1913 under the Mysore Arms Regulation was 17,559 against 16,410 in the preceding year. Prosecutions were instituted against 71 persons with the result that 56 were convicted, 8 acquitted or discharged and 7 were under trial at the close of the year.

Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

119. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1913 under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 250. Prosecutions were instituted in 13 cases involving 73 persons, of which 7 cases with 38 persons ended in conviction and 4 cases with 24 persons in acquittal. The remaining 2 cases with 11 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

120. During the year under report, the number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation was 22 concerned in 6 cases as against 12 in 3 cases in 1912-13. All the 6 cases ended in conviction, 20 of the persons being convicted and the remaining 2 discharged.

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.

121. Prosecutions were for the first time instituted under this Regulation in 45 cases involving 45 persons. All the cases ended in conviction, 41 juveniles who were first offenders being warned and the remaining 4 being convicted.

Rewards.

122. During the year, 333 officers and men were rewarded, 81 by promotion, 39 by award of good marks and 213 by money awards. Rewards to the extent of Rs. 203 were given to private individuals who rendered valuable aid to the police.

Punishments.

123. During the year, 40 officers and men were awarded black marks as against 107 in the previous year. One thousand six hundred officers and men were fined, suspended or degraded as against 131 officers and 1,969 men in the previous year; 2 officers and 120 men were dismissed the service as against 98 men in the previous year; and 35 men were convicted by magistrates as against 1 officer and 32 men in the previous year.

Expenditure.

124. The cost of the police administration during the year under report was Rs. 10,75,058 against Rs. 10,12,611 in the previous year.

IV. Extradition (1913-14).

Extradition.

125. During the year under report, 76 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903. Of these, 61 were British subjects and 15 subjects of the Mysore State. Including 9 extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 85 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 47 were convicted, 9 were acquitted, 11 were discharged, 1 was made approver, and 2 were released on probation under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, leaving 15 under trial at the end of the year. One hundred persons were surrendered by the officers of the State to the British Indian courts for trial. Of these, 49 were British and 51 Mysore subjects. Of the persons surrendered, 53 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code and 47 in cases under special and local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore are not known, except in 10 cases. Of these, 7 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and 1 in discharge.

V. Criminal Justice (1913-14).

Courts.

126. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of criminal courts in the State was 130 against 131. There were 3 Sessions Judges, 3 Assistant Sessions Judges, 8 District Magistrates, 28 Magistrates of the 1st class, 64 Magistrates of the 2nd class and 24 Magistrates of the 3rd class. There were 4 Justices of the Peace during the year as against 3 in the previous year.

Offences reported.

127. The number of offences reported to the several courts during the year was 20,208 as against 19,607 in 1912-13. Of these, 37·49 per cent

were offences affecting the human body, chiefly criminal force, assault, hurt and wrongful restraint; 27·59 per cent were offences against property, particularly theft, criminal trespass, mischief and criminal breach of trust; 20·90 per cent were offences against special and local laws; and the rest were other offences under the Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 16,402 or 81·16 per cent of the offences reported as against 15,889 or 81·63 per cent in 1912-13. Out of the offences returned as true, 12,756 were under the Indian Penal Code, and 3,646 under special and local laws. Of the former, 1,271 or 9·96 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,320 or 10·42 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

128. The cases brought to trial during the year numbered 16,196, of which 14,795 or 91·34 per cent were disposed of, leaving 1,401 pending at the end of the year. Subordinate magistrates disposed of 14,651 or 90·46 per cent of the cases brought to trial. District Magistrates disposed of 26 cases and courts of Session 118. The average duration of cases disposed of by subordinate magistrates was 21·90 days against 21·47 days, by the District Magistrates 26·33 days against 10·49 days and by the courts of Session 34·19 days against 39·61 days in 1912-13. Of the 118 cases disposed of by the courts of Session, 112 cases were tried with the aid of assessors.

Number of persons brought to trial.

129. The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 31,487, of whom 5,845 were arrested by the police, 1,705 were brought before the courts on warrants, and 23,937 appeared on summonses. Including the persons involved in the pending cases, the total number of persons under trial during the year was 35,759 as against 35,283 in 1912-13. Cases involving 31,296 persons or 87·51 per cent of the total number were disposed of. Of these, cases involving 449, 97, 1,359 and 29,391 persons respectively were disposed of by the courts of Session, District Magistrates, Benches of magistrates and other magistrates.

Results of trial.

130. Of the persons in the cases disposed of, 76·98 per cent were discharged or acquitted as against 77·02 per cent, and 21·95 per cent were convicted against 21·24 per cent in 1912-13. Ten persons were released under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Punishments.

131. Of the persons convicted, 3 were sentenced to death, 14 to transportation, 1,888 to imprisonment, 2 to forfeiture of property, 5,144 to fine and 91 to whipping.

The records of 2 cases involving 3 persons sentenced to death were submitted to the Chief Court for confirmation. Including 3 cases involving 6 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 5 cases involving 9 persons. In 2 cases involving 5 persons the sentence of death was confirmed, in one case involving one person the sentence of death was commuted into one of transportation for life, while in the remaining 2 cases involving 3 persons the sentences were reversed and the accused persons were ordered to be set at liberty. Six persons sentenced to death and 4 persons sentenced to transportation for life appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy. Of the former, the sentence of death in 2 cases was commuted into one of transportation for life, in 3 cases the memorials were rejected and the remaining case was pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the latter, the memorials were rejected in 3 cases and the remaining case was pending at the end of the year.

Of the 1,902 persons sentenced to imprisonment, inclusive of those sentenced to transportation for life, 21·61 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 60·98 per cent to imprisonment for 6 months and under, 12·04 per cent to imprisonment over 6 months and under 2 years, 4·42 per cent to imprisonment between 2 years and 7 years and the rest to imprisonment for over 7 years.

In the majority of the cases, *viz.*, 4,318 out of 5,144, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10, in 9 cases they ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500, and in only 5 cases was the fine above Rs. 500, there being none above Rs. 1,000. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was

Rs. 53,665 and the amount realized Rs. 45,573. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 2,947.

Miscellaneous roceedings.

132. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings instituted during the year was 433 involving 626 persons. Of these, 120 were required to furnish security for good behaviour and 9 to furnish security for keeping the peace.

Witnesses.

133. The number of witnesses who attended before magistrates was 107,803. Of these, 101,307 were detained for one day, 5,466 for 2 days, 759 for 3 days and 271 for 4 days and more. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 43,465. The number of witnesses that were examined in Sessions cases was 1,375 as against 1,597 in 1912-13. The total amount of allowances paid to the witnesses examined before magistrates and at Sessions trials was Rs. 5,149 as against Rs. 5,611 in the previous year.

Appellate courts.

134. Including the Chief Court, the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 16 as against 18 in the previous year.

Appeals.

135. Including the pending cases of the previous year, there were during the year for disposal 890 appeals involving 1,970 persons. Of these, 878 were appeals from convictions and 12 from orders of acquittal.

Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 150 appeals, the courts of Session 129, and the District and other magistrates exercising appellate powers 611. In 47 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 369 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 96 cases they were modified, in 242 cases the sentences were reversed, in 2 cases the proceedings were quashed, and in 18 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered. Two cases were referred to the Chief Court by Sessions Judges and 114 cases involving 326 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Inclusive of 4 appeals pending from the previous year, there were 12 appeals against orders of acquittal for disposal as against 5 in 1912-13. Seven of these were disposed of, the order of the lower court being reversed in 2 cases and confirmed in 5 cases. The remaining 5 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

136. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 54·50 days as against 41·73 days in 1912-13; in the Sessions courts 26·19 days as against 24·66 days; and in the courts of subordinate magistrates, 32·90 days as against 26·09 days in the previous year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

137. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates had to deal with cases involving 1,539 persons. In the case of 434 persons the applications were summarily rejected, in the case of 586 persons the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in the case of 8 persons the sentences were enhanced, in the case of 43 persons the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered, in regard to 114 persons they were reversed, in the case of 8 persons proceedings were quashed, and new trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of 117 persons. Six persons died and cases involving 25 persons were referred by the District Magistrates to the Chief Court for revision. Cases involving 198 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

138. The receipts amounted to Rs. 88,210 against Rs. 83,990 in 1912-13 and the charges, except those of the Chief Court, to Rs. 3,28,627 against Rs. 3,08,763.

European British subjects.

139. There were 17 cases involving 20 European British subjects against 16 cases involving 17 persons in 1912-13. Ten cases involving 12 persons ended in conviction, in 4 cases involving 5 persons the accused were acquitted and in 3 cases involving 3 persons the accused persons were committed to the High Court Sessions, Madras.

VI. Civil Justice (1913-14).

Number and jurisdiction of civil courts.

140. The number of civil courts in the State during the year under report continued the same as in the year previous, *viz.*, 24. The Additional Munsiff's court at Dodballapur commenced its work from the beginning of the year.

Suits instituted, their number, nature and value.

141. The number of original suits, both ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate courts was 26,089 as against 23,659 in the previous year. The Munsiffs' courts as usual dealt with the bulk of the original work, 2,608 suits being filed in the courts of the Subordinate Judges and 28 in the district courts.

Of the 14,730 ordinary suits, 12,385 or 84·08 per cent related to money or movable property, 1,468 or 9·97 per cent to immovable property and 877 or 5·95 per cent to other matters.

Out of the 11,359 small cause suits, 7,823 were based on contracts in writing, 857 on contracts not in writing, 1,197 on accounts stated, 67 for money had and received, 982 for price of goods sold, 25 for wages, etc., 4 for breaches of contract, 282 for rent, 98 for movables or their value and 24 for damages.

142. In 378 ordinary suits or 2·56 per cent of the total number, the subject matter could not be valued in money. Of the remaining ordinary suits the subject matter ranged in value as particularized below :—

Value	No. of suits	Percentage of total number
Under Rs. 100	7,313	49·65
Between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 ...	6,694	45·44
Between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 ...	302	2·05
Above Rs. 5,000	43	0·29

Among small causes, 1,136 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 8,299 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, 1,450 were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100, and 474 were between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300. The aggregate value of suits capable of valuation in money amounted to Rs. 39,84,177 against Rs. 35,31,246 in 1912-13. The average value of each suit thus works out to Rs. 154-15-4 against Rs. 151-4-9 in the preceding year.

Disposal of suits.

143. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 9,787 (exclusive of 20 suits transferred from one court to another). The total number for disposal during the year was 36,584, including 708 suits refiled and remanded during the year. Of this number, 22,354 were ordinary suits and 14,230 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 14,081, of which 334 were disposed of without trial, 9,250 without contest, 4,494 after contest and 3 by reference to arbitration. The number of small causes disposed of was 11,710, of which 498 were disposed of without trial, 1,239 were compromised, 1,442 were decreed on confession, 6,851 were decreed *ex parte*, 147 were dismissed *ex parte*, 1,532 were disposed of after contest and 1 by reference to arbitration. The total number of suits disposed of was thus 25,791, leaving 10,793 pending at the close of the year. Of the suits pending, 10,013 were in the Munsiffs' courts, 747 in the Subordinate Judges' courts and 33 in the District Judges' courts. The average duration of contested small causes rose from 153·10 days to 193·71 days and that of contested regular suits fell from 229·17 days to 226·94 days. In uncontested suits the average duration fell from 44·83 days to 32·30 days.

Miscellaneous cases. Subordinate courts.

144. Including 1,653 miscellaneous cases pending from the year 1912-13, there were 7,509 cases for disposal against 7,164 in the previous year. Of these, 535 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,565 for setting aside *ex parte* decrees, 100 for review of judgment and 341 for permission to sue *in forma pauperis*, the remaining 4,968 relating to other matters. Of the total number, 5,776 were disposed of and 1,733 were pending at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees.

145. Inclusive of cases pending at the end of the preceding year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the subordinate courts was 38,050 against 35,434 in 1912-13. Of these, 28,244 were disposed of, leaving 9,806 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications was 59·50 against 58·17 in 1912-13. Immovable property was sold in 1,483 cases and movable property in 127 cases. Out of 825 persons who were ordered to be arrested for being imprisoned, only 84 were actually incarcerated. Realisations by execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 8,80,180.

Insolvency applications.

146. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 334 against 251 in 1912-13. Of these, 66 were granted, 128 rejected and the rest were pending at the end of the year. In 15 cases receivers were appointed.

First appeals in the courts of the District and Subordinate Judges.

147. The total number of appeals for disposal in the district courts and in the courts of the Subordinate Judges was 1,108, including those pending at the end of 1912-13. Of these, 758 were decided as against 634 in the previous year, leaving 350 pending at the close of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court.

148. Exclusive of 132 appeals transferred to the court of the District Judge, Bangalore, the number of first appeals filed in the Chief Court was 338 and the number pending at the end of 1912-13 was 277. There were thus 615 appeals for disposal during the year. Of these, 202 were decided as against 300 in 1912-13, leaving 413 pending at the close of the year.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

149. The aggregate value of the first appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 5,50,192 as against Rs. 3,45,096 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 489 per appeal. The average value of the appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 746 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 103-15-7. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 428·08 days as against 486·95 in the previous year; in the district courts, 171·59 days against 136·14 and in the Subordinate Judges' courts, 122·60 days against 117·64 in 1912-13.

Second appeals.

150. Second appeals lie only to the Chief Court and the number filed during the year was 209 against 163 in 1912-13. Their aggregate value was Rs. 39,675 against Rs. 38,686 in 1912-13. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 189-13-4. The total number of second appeals for disposal, including those pending at the end of the preceding year, was 364 against 400 in 1912-13. Of these, 186 were disposed of against 245 in the previous year. Their average value and average cost were Rs. 261-5-7 and Rs. 59-14-8 respectively. The average duration was 293·58 days against 359·02 in 1912-13.

Miscellaneous appeals.

151. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court, including those pending from the previous year, was 87 against 73 in 1912-13. Of these, 52 were disposed of leaving 35 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' courts relating to the execution of decrees and other miscellaneous matters was 82. Of these, 65 were disposed of and 17 left pending at the close of the year.

Processes.

152. The total number of processes issued during the year was 169,141 and the realisations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 98,397, the cost of the process establishment being Rs. 58,890.

Receipts and charges.

153. The total receipts and expenditure of all the courts, exclusive of the process receipts and charges, amounted to Rs. 4,86,103 and Rs. 3,94,093 respectively as against Rs. 4,40,025 and Rs. 3,97,738 in 1912-13.

VII. Prisons.

(Calendar year 1913.)

Number of jails and lock-ups.

154. The number of jails and lock-ups remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 81, consisting of one central jail, one district jail, one special lock-up and 78 district and taluk lock-ups.

Prison population. General.

155. The year opened with 1,086 prisoners of all classes and 9,696 were admitted during the year as against 10,205 in the previous year. The total jail population was thus 10,782 against 11,266 in 1912. Of these, 9,608 were discharged leaving 1,174 at the end of the year. The daily average of the jail population rose from 1,110·36 to 1,234·91 owing to the increased period of detention.

Convicts.

156. Of the total jail population, there were 3,894 convicts against 3,841 in 1912, the numbers received by direct committal and transfer being 2,368 and 674 respectively. During the year, 2,968 convicts were discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year a convict population of 926. The daily average number of convicts was 850·22 against 848·17 in 1912.

Under-trial prisoners.

157. The number of under-trial prisoners that passed through the jails and lock-ups decreased from 7,311 to 6,781 in the year under report. Of these, 6,545 were discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year 236 prisoners under trial. The daily average strength of this class of prisoners was 377·51 against 255·97 in the preceding year. The average period of detention was 20·32 days against 12·81 days in the year 1912.

Classification of convicts admitted during the year.

158. Of the 2,368 convicts admitted during the year, 2,242 were men and 126 were women. The majority of the convicts, *viz.*, 1,912, were Hindus. Mahomedans numbered 331, 117 were Christians, and the remaining 8 were Buddhists and Jains. Classified according to literacy, 420 were able to read and write, 37 were able to read and 1,911 were illiterate. Offences against property were the principal causes of imprisonment, the number admitted therefor being 1,496.

Nature of the sentence.

159. Of the 2,368 convicts admitted during the year, 210 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 2,101 to rigorous imprisonment, 14 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, 15 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping, 15 to transportation for life and 13 to death. Nearly half of these had only a sentence of one month and under.

Recommittals and juvenile offenders.

160. The number of convicts previously convicted was 320 or 13·51 per cent of the total number against 263 or 11·26 per cent in the previous year. Of the total number of recommittals, 216 had been committed once, 56 twice and 48 more than twice. The number of juvenile offenders convicted during the year rose from 46 to 74.

Prison offences.

161. One hundred and seventy-two prison offences were reported during the year against 42 in 1912. Out of these, 150 were dealt with by minor punishments and the remaining 22 by major punishments. Corporal punishments were awarded in 12 cases.

Discharges.

162. Of the 2,968 convicts discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, 729 were transferred to other jails, 245 were released on appeal, 1,785 on expiry of sentence, 184 under remission rules and 6 under ticket-of-leave rules of 1892 in accordance with the orders of Government obtained thereto. One was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 4 were executed, 4 escaped and 10 died. Of the 6,545 under-trial prisoners who were discharged or otherwise disposed of, 3,696 were acquitted, 1,900 were convicted and sentenced, 934 were transferred, 11 escaped and 4 died.

Escapes.

163. Four convicts and 11 under-trial prisoners escaped from custody during the year and 3 convicts and 2 under-trial prisoners were recaptured.

Health of prisoners.

164. The aggregate number of prisoners admitted during the year into the hospitals for treatment decreased from 699 in 1912 to 431, the daily average number of the sick being 16·08 as against 19·92 in the previous year. The number of deaths was 14 against 17 in 1912.

Prison earnings.

165. The net cash earnings from convict labour during the year were Rs. 12,709 against Rs. 14,440 in 1912.

Remission and the working of the mark system.

166. Of the 190 convicts released under the mark and ticket-of-leave rules, one life-term convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned the maximum remission of 1,600 days and another earned a maximum gratuity of Rs. 49-14-6. The average gratuity earned by all convicts was Rs. 1-7-3 against Rs. 1-6-2 in 1912.

Expenditure.

167. Excluding the outlay by the Public Works department, the gross expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,03,635 against Rs. 99,429 in the previous year. The slight increase is due to the increased expenditure at the Mysore Jail owing to the confinement thereat of a large number of prisoners connected with the Kannegal rioting cases.

Average cost per head.

168. The average cost per head was Rs. 83-14-9 against Rs. 89-12-6 in 1912.

Details of expenditure.

169. The details of expenditure are shown below :—

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	43,380	35 2 1
2	Dietary charges	47,746	38 10 7
3	Hospital charges	1,597	1 4 8
4	Clothing and bedding of prisoners	2,464	1 15 11
5	Sanitation charges	504	0 6 6
6	Charges for moving prisoners	2,045	1 10 6
7	Charges for live-stock, tools, etc.	·87	0 1 2
8	Other charges	5,812	4 11 4
	Total ...	1,03,635	83 14 9

Religious and moral instruction.

170. The prisoners in the jails at Bangalore and Mysore were receiving religious and moral instruction provided by the representatives of some of the religious agencies.

Books were also allowed inside each sleeping barrack and some selected prisoners read them to the rest for an hour or two before bed time. A portion of the school time allotted for juveniles was devoted to the recital of hymns.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1913-14).

Registration offices.

171. The numbers of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 52 and 26 respectively, the former under special Sub-Registrars and the latter under Deputy Amildars or Taluk Sheristadars as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

Changes in rules, etc.

172. The reduced rate of fee temporarily sanctioned for the registration of documents in Book IV has been adopted from 1st July 1913. The certificates of stamp vendors on the documents registered are being copied from 1st August 1913 in the books of the registration offices.

Registration of documents.

173. The total number of documents registered during the year was 109,000 against 96,924 in the previous year, showing an increase of 12,076 documents or about 12·45 per cent. There has been a general increase in all the districts and this is attributed to various causes such as increased commercial activity, improved irrigational facilities in the Mysore district, unfavourable seasonal conditions and the consequent rise in the price of food stuffs, increased transactions of co-operative societies and the greater appreciation of the benefits of registration.

Financial results.

174. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 2,08,178 against Rs. 1,82,033 and the total expenditure to Rs. 87,788 against Rs. 85,152 in the previous year. The increase in the receipts was due to the larger number of registrations during the year and the increase in the expenditure was mainly due to the revision of the clerical establishment of special sub-registry offices.

Offences.

175. Of the 2 cases pending at the beginning of the year, one ended in acquittal and in the other, 5 out of the 8 accused were convicted. There was one prosecution during the year for false personation and the accused was convicted.

176. All the sub-registry offices in the State except 9 were inspected by the Inspector-General of Registration, the District Registrars, or the Inspectors of Registration offices. Inspection.

IX. Municipal Administration (1913-14).

177. An important feature of the municipal administration of the year was the appointment of non-official gentlemen as honorary Vice-presidents of the municipal councils of Tumkur, Kolar, Chikmagalur, Chikballapur and Nanjangud. In order to give some relief to the Amildar Vice-president of Davangere, the appointment of a secretary to the Davangere Municipal Council was also sanctioned during the year. General.

178. The number of municipalities in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 89. Number of municipalities.

179. During the year the town of Yedahalli was notified as a permanent municipality under the Municipal Regulation. The number of local areas so notified up to the end of 1913-14 was 35. Regulation municipalities.

180. An election was held for the first time in the newly constituted municipality of Yedahalli and 3 councillors were elected and one seat was filled up by nomination as the candidate failed to get the prescribed number of votes. General elections were successfully held in 11 municipalities and 48 municipal councillors were elected. The general elections in Maddur and Malvalli municipalities were a failure and 9 seats were consequently filled up by nomination. Three bye-elections were held in the Bangalore city, and in the Shimoga and Davangere towns and one councillor was elected in each municipality. As the Anekal Municipal Council did not hold a fresh election even after the term of the members was extended by another year, the privilege of electing the municipal councillors has been withdrawn until further orders. Elections.

181. Of the 89 municipalities which existed during the year, 34 had municipal councils constituted under the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906, the affairs of the remaining 55 being managed by municipal boards constituted under the executive orders of Government. There were, on all the municipal boards and councils on the last day of the year, 1,034 members against the sanctioned strength of 1,048. Of these, 146 were elected members, 515 nominated non-official members and 373 nominated official members. Constitution of municipalities.

182. Eighty-two municipal boards met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12, while 4 held 11 meetings each, 2 held 10 meetings each and the remaining one met only 9 times. The deficiency in the number of meetings is chiefly due to want of quorum. The attendance at the meetings was on the whole fair. Meetings and attendance.

183. The municipal councils displayed considerable activity in the matter of framing rules and bye-laws. The more important of those sanctioned by Government during the year were bye-laws for the enforcement of compulsory vaccination in 16 municipalities, bye-laws for the registration of births and deaths in 4 municipalities, revised rules framed by the Bangalore City Municipal Council under the Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation, and bye-laws for the regulation of buildings and other structures in the Bangalore city. The rules framed by Government under section 176 (1) (*d*) of the Municipal Regulation for providing against interference with water pipes and sewers in the Bangalore city were extended to the Mysore city during the year. Rules and bye-laws.

Financial position.

184. The income and expenditure of all the municipalities under the main heads for 1912-13 (revised figures) and 1913-14 are given in the following statement :—

Items	1912-13	1913-14
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Municipal rates and taxes	7,96,972	8,29,976
2. Realisations under special acts	20,862	24,640
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	94,582	1,12,447
4. Grants and contributions	51,675	1,22,289
5. Miscellaneous	66,933	1,39,512
Total receipts ...	10,31,024	12,28,864
EXPENDITURE.		
1. General administration	1,12,194	1,14,124
2. Public safety	68,339	73,281
3. Public works	1,97,169	3,08,805
4. Public health and convenience	3,71,656	4,50,236
5. Miscellaneous	1,20,847	1,45,715
Total expenditure ...	8,70,205	10,92,161

185. During the year the surplus funds at the credit of the Shikarpur and Nyamti municipal boards were permitted to be invested in Government securities and the Bangalore City Municipal Council were authorised to invest their surplus balance partly in Government securities and partly in the Mysore Bank and also to conduct their cash transactions in the Mysore Bank instead of in the Bangalore district treasury. The question of financing the water-supply scheme of the Davangere town was satisfactorily settled during the year and Government have sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 30,000 towards the project besides undertaking to execute the work. Government have also sanctioned the grants of one-half of the cost of installing Jewell Filters for the Chitaldrug water-supply and of carrying out certain improvements urgently required for the Kolar and Shimoga water works. An interesting feature of the year was the public spirit displayed by the residents of Dodballapur town who collected subscriptions aggregating Rs. 11,000 towards the water-supply project of the town. In the Bangalore City Municipality, a co-operative society was started in order to relieve the indebtedness of the scavengers employed by that municipal council.

Incidence of taxation.

186. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-11-0 in the Bangalore city and Rs 2-1-8 in the Mysore city. In the other municipalities it ranged from Re. 0-5-0 in Bagepalli in the Kolar district to Rs. 4-0-3 and Rs. 4-6-11 respectively in Alur in the Hassan district and Davangere in the Chitaldrug district.

Bangalore city improvements.

187. In order to investigate the needs of the Bangalore city in the direction of improvement and future expansion, a committee consisting of official and non-official gentlemen has been appointed with Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bahadur Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, as chairman. The committee met several times during the year and have prepared a rough scheme of improvements to be carried out in the next three years.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

188. During the year 12 meetings of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board were held, the average attendance at the meetings being 6·84 for a total strength of 9 members.

189. The total expenditure under service heads was Rs. 2,65,341, of which Rs. 2,35,921 were on drainage and other works, Rs. 23,150 on establishment and the remainder on other items. The outfall sewer of armoured cement concrete with the septic tank at the end of it was practically finished during the year under report, having been laid to its full length of 7,616 feet. About 6·79 miles of street sewers out of an estimated length of 8·86 miles were laid till the end of the year, the total number of house connections given to street sewers being 558.

190. Loans amounting to Rs. 5,075 were sanctioned during the year to 25 persons whose houses had been demolished or acquired for sanitary purposes. The amount that was actually paid for this purpose during the year was Rs. 5,682 against Rs. 13,062 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 6,349 was recovered during the year and the total amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 8,508.

X. Administration of District Funds (1913-14).

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

191. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board consisted of 7 *ex-officio* and 7 non-official members as in the previous year. Six ordinary meetings and one special meeting were held during the year, the average attendance being 9·7 (5·3 in the case of *ex-officio* members and 4·4 in the case of non-official members) or about 69·3 per cent of the total strength.

District Boards.

192. The 8 District Boards had in all, on the last day of the year, 208 members against the sanctioned strength of 212. Of these, 60 were *ex-officio*, 75 elected and 73 nominated by Government. The number of meetings held was in no case less than the prescribed minimum, namely 4, and the average attendance of the members was 6 officials and 14 non-officials or 20 in all.

Taluk Boards.

193. The strength of the 77 Taluk Boards on the last day of the year was 1,145 members against the sanctioned strength of 1,155. Seventy-four of the Boards met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 6, while out of the remaining 3, 2 held 5 meetings each and 1 Board met 4 times. The average attendance of the members at the meetings was 2·5 officials and 5·2 non-officials.

Union Panchayets.

194. The number of Union Panchayets at the end of the previous year was 247. Five Panchayets were abolished during the year and 9 Panchayets were newly formed, thus bringing the total number to 251 at the end of June 1914.

There were on these Panchayets 2,011 members against a sanctioned strength of 2,028 members. Of these, 587 were officials and the rest non-officials appointed by Government. Only 91 Panchayets met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12. In 14 unions no meetings were held. The average attendance at the meetings was 1·4 officials and 3·8 non-officials or 5·2 in all against an average strength of 8 members for each Panchayet.

Financial position.

195. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 6,56,497. The income and expenditure under the main heads contrast with those (revised figures) of the previous year as shown in the following statement:—

Items	1912-13	1913-14
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess on land revenue.	5,48,662	5,49,059
2. Mohatarfa and house tax	1,08,111	1,24,060
3. Tolls and ferries	49,766	47,471
4. Contributions and grants-in-aid	49,694	58,050
5. Loan for Railway purposes	1,71,727	1,72,189
6. Miscellaneous	3,90,300	...
Total receipts ...	13,18,260	9,50,829
EXPENDITURE.		
1. Public works executed by the Public Works department.	3,79,823	3,94,509
2. Public Works executed by the Civil department.	1,01,173	1,13,689
3. Administration and collection	52,907	56,422
4. Public health, safety and convenience ...	2,66,009	2,50,119
5. Miscellaneous	3,36,875	54,070
6. Railway construction (B. K. Ry.)	...	3,08,028
Total expenditure ...	11,36,787	11,76,837

Hospitals and dispensaries.

196. Including the Local Fund dispensary newly opened at Melkote in the Mysore district, there were 115 Local Fund dispensaries supported in part from District Funds. The District Funds also contributed to the maintenance of 31 Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries, which continued to be popular and did good work during the year.

Sanitation rules.

197. In the Kolar Gold Fields, 47 persons were prosecuted for the breach of sanitary rules and 26 of them were convicted. The fine levied amounted to Rs. 97. Four hundred and forty-five persons were prosecuted for the breach of the rules under the Village Sanitation Regulation outside the areas under the control of the municipal councils and boards and of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. Of these, 245 were convicted and fined Rs. 394.

Accommodation for travellers.

198. Three hundred and eighty-one travellers' bungalows (third class), musafirkhanas and other buildings were maintained during the year by the District Boards for the benefit of the travelling public.

Cattle shows and exhibitions.

199. At Harihar, a cattle show was held in combination with an industrial and agricultural exhibition. Cattle shows were also held at Bangalore, (Cubbon Park), Kabbal in the Kankanhalli taluk, Ghati Subrahmanya (Dodballapur taluk), Vanarasi (Kolar taluk), Nandi (Chikballapur taluk), Yedarur (Srinivaspur taluk), Nagalmadike (Pavagada taluk), Maddagiri (Dandinamaremmana jatra), Yediyur (Kunigal taluk), Chunchankatte (Yedatore taluk), Hemagiri (Krishnarajpete taluk), Maddur, Mudakathore (T.-Narsipur taluk), Nanjangud, Bettadapur (Hunsur taluk), Ramnathpur (Arkalgud taluk), Rampur (Honnali taluk), and Antharghatta (Kadur taluk). Prizes were awarded to the exhibitors of the best cattle at these shows.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1913-14).

Season and rainfall.

200. The rainfall during the year was very deficient throughout the State, being only 30·46 inches as against 46·08 inches in the previous year and 38·40 inches, the average of the last 31 years. The *mungar* showers of the year 1913 were scanty in the months of March and April but were sufficient and well-distributed in May. The south-west monsoon commenced in June and continued well into July. This was followed by a break which lasted till about the end of September. The heavy rains in the latter part of September and the early part of October relieved the anxiety to a large extent but the rains were not well-distributed. On the whole the seasonal conditions of the year were not very favourable.

201. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-west monsoon		North-east monsoon		Total	
	April to Sept. 1913	Average 1870 to 1912	Oct. 1913 to March 1914	Average 1870 to 1912	April 1913 to March 1914	Average 1870 to 1912
Bangalore ...	22·27	21·82	3·96	9·32	26·23	31·14
Kolar ...	18·49	18·79	5·26	9·37	23·75	28·16
Tumkur ...	20·09	18·22	2·20	8·13	22·29	26·35
Mysore ...	20·00	18·47	5·02	9·57	25·02	28·04
Hassan ...	28·57	28·87	4·80	9·92	33·37	38·79
Shimoga ...	59·36	59·66	9·90	7·67	69·26	67·33
Kadur ...	56·92	63·22	7·54	10·04	64·46	73·26
Chitaldrug ...	15·04	15·17	3·62	6·27	18·66	21·44
Average for the State ...	28·36	28·50	5·16	8·79	33·52	37·29

202. The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 312·70 inches at the Byrapore estate in the Kadur district and the lowest rainfall recorded was at Arsikere in the Tumkur district being 8·30 inches. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at Augumbi in the Shimoga district, where 15·60 inches were gauged on the 4th July 1913.

Out-turn of crops.

203. The following table gives the out-turn of the five principal crops grown in the State in annas, the normal crop being taken at 16 annas:—

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horse gram	Cholam	Sugar-cane
Bangalore	6·5	6·2	5·5	7·0	8·2
Kolar	6·6	5·0	5·2	6·0	8·1
Tumkur	6·9	6·2	4·0	4·6	7·0
Mysore	10·5	7·7	5·5	8·4	9·2
Hassan	10·0	8·7	7·7	7·7	9·3
Shimoga	9·0	9·0	8·0	10·0	8·0
Kadur	9·2	8·6	6·2	9·3	9·2
Chitaldrug	7·7	7·4	5·5	6·5	7·7
Average for the State ...	8·7	6·8	5·6	7·9	9·4

Prices.

204. The average price of rice, second sort, for the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6·62 seers per rupee. But the average prices of ragi, cholam and Bengal gram showed a slight increase probably due to the unfavourable seasonal conditions. The average quantity of ragi sold for the rupee was 14·85 seers as against 15·31 seers in the previous year.

205. The following statement gives the prices of staple food grains during the year :—

Articles	1912-13	1913-14
	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Rice, 2nd sort	6·62	6·62
Ragi	15·31	14·85
Cholam	15·88	14·11
Bengal gram	8·33	7·89

II. Agriculture (1913-14).

Area cropped.

206. The total area cropped (including the area cropped more than once) during the year was 6,252,102 acres as against 6,534,178 acres in the previous year.

207. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State:—

Crop	1912-13	1913-14	Difference
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Rice	751,187	761,744	+10,557
Ragi	2,308,747	2,184,372	—124,375
Cholam	637,147	659,203	+22,056
Gram	710,323	663,644	—46,679
Sugar-cane	41,555	41,018	—537
Cotton	151,901	99,289	—52,612
Coffee	105,875	107,452	+1,577
Orchards and garden produce ...	149,335	162,441	+13,106

Agricultural stock.

208. According to the quinquennial census of agricultural stock taken at the beginning of the calendar year 1911, the total number of domestic animals in the State is as follows:—

Bulls and bullocks	1,631,871
Cows	1,581,341
Bull buffaloes	89,510
Cow buffaloes	474,730
Calves	1,238,368
Sheep	2,738,199
Goats	1,762,036
Horses and ponies	20,647
Mules and donkeys	59,078

There were 829,071 ploughs and 237,937 carts.

Cattle mortality.

209. The total number of deaths among cattle from all causes was 84,931 as against 72,371 during the previous year as shown below:—

Causes of death	1912-13	1913-14	Difference
Sickness	26,794	34,521	+7,727
Killed by wild beasts ...	7,890	6,774	—1,116
Accidents and other causes ...	37,687	43,636	+5,949
Total ...	72,371	84,931	+12,560

The increase is mainly due to the bad seasonal condition in the latter part of the year when fodder and water were not easily available.

Veterinary aid.

210. The veterinary institutions continued to do very useful work during the year under report. The number of cases treated in all the hospitals rose from 65,836 during the previous year to 66,935. The number of fresh admissions was 18,622 as against 17,831 in the previous year. Foot and mouth diseases prevailed throughout the year in the Shimoga and Kadur districts and from November 1913 to April 1914 in the other districts. Black-quarter, anthrax and rinderpest also broke out in a sporadic form in certain parts. But the loss of cattle from these diseases was comparatively small. The number of cattle inoculated was 2,091 against 2,599 in the previous year.

Industrial and agricultural exhibitions and cattle shows.

211. The annual Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held at Mysore during the Dasara. Cattle shows were held at several important fairs and festivals in the State. The collection of cattle in all the important shows was large and representative of all the best breeds of cattle in the State. Advantage was taken of these occasions to demonstrate the use of improved agricultural implements to the raiyats and instructive lectures were delivered on various subjects of interest to the agricultural population. The wide popularity of these shows and the keen interest taken by the non-official public in organising and financing them are noteworthy. Two out of 4 cattle shows held for the first time during the year and also the cattle show at Channagiri were financed entirely by private subscriptions.

Agricultural experiments carried out through the agency of the Revenue department.

212. The agricultural experiments carried out through the agency of the Revenue department consisted chiefly in the introduction of new varieties of seeds and in popularising the use of modern agricultural implements. Experiments connected with varieties of paddy, cotton, groundnut, cholam and potatoes gave satisfactory results.

Agricultural department. General.

213. A general reorganisation of the Agricultural department was sanctioned during the year entailing an additional cost of Rs. 64,252⅔ per annum, with a view to enable the department to co-operate more largely with the agricultural population of the State and to stimulate in a greater degree all healthy activities calculated to promote their prosperity.

The agricultural school.

214. The second year's course commenced on the 7th June 1914 and there were 28 students in the school, of whom 14 were in the first year class and 14 in the second. In the examination held at the close of the first year, all the students but 2 passed in all the subjects. Additional quarters were constructed for the students. A short course of agricultural instruction in vernacular was organised in May 1914 and was attended by about 100 raiyats and land-holders.

Experiments in the Hebbal Farm.

215. There was an increase of public interest in the work done on the Hebbal Farm as evidenced by the rise in the number of visitors from 308 to 1,000. The Farm did useful work in the distribution of seed and manure. The experiments carried out on the Farm related to seasonal sowing, cultivation, manures and seed selection in respect of ragi and paddy; rotation of ragi with groundnut; and the testing of various varieties of sugar-cane, paddy, groundnut and cotton. The experiments in the rotation of ragi with groundnut, show the advisability of cultivating groundnut extensively not only on account of its intrinsic value but because the following ragi crop will be greatly increased. It was ascertained that there was considerable scope for introducing the Dharwar American cotton in the eastern parts of the State. The result of tests carried on with the various varieties of sugar-cane showed that the yield of Red Mauritius was the largest and arrangements were made to test this cane in various parts of the State where the water supply was uncertain.

Demonstration work.

216. Demonstration work was vigorously carried on in connection with improved varieties of cotton and sugar-cane. The use of oil-cake and bone meal as manures and the salt water method of selecting seed were demonstrated in connection with the cultivation of paddy. Demonstrations

of jaggory boiling were held in 8 centres during the year and the results achieved were satisfactory. The experiments made with the several varieties of cotton showed that the Broach cotton was not suitable for Mysore conditions, while two other varieties, *viz.*, Cambodia and Nandyal, No. 2, have given very satisfactory results. A large quantity of seeds of Cambodia and Nandyal No. 2 cotton, sugar-cane, quick-growing paddies, and groundnut was procured and distributed by the department.

The working of threshing machines was demonstrated to the people in many villages in the Bangalore district. These demonstrations will be continued on a larger scale during this year and there are prospects that a number of land-holders and co-operative societies will take up the work for themselves.

Implement depot

217. The demand for the improved implements stocked by the department continued to increase and the business done by the depot was nearly doubled during the year, the realisations from the sales being Rs. 12,022 against Rs. 6,762 in the previous year. The number of ploughs sold was 446 against 193 in the previous year.

Mycology and entomology.

218. The work in connection with *koleroga* has again shown very marked progress. The results of this work under the most trying conditions (an average annual rainfall of 300 inches) have been so satisfactory that efforts are now being directed towards stamping out the disease in larger isolated areas. The people are appreciating the beneficial effects of spraying and are coming forward to take up the work themselves. It is estimated that the work done during the year will result in a saving of about Rs. 50,000 to the areca garden owners of the malnad. Investigations were carried on with regard to spike disease of sandal, *black rot*, *root rot* and *green bug* of coffee, ring disease of potatoes, a disease of para rubber fruits and one of figs and the wilt disease of cotton. The study of insect pests was conducted on a larger scale than usual and questions concerning the *kamblihula* pest, pests of stored grains and three new paddy pests reported for the first time were investigated. The collection illustrating the flora of the State and the chief fungus diseases was extended and partially arranged.

Work in the chemical section.

219. The work done in the chemical section consisted of the analysis of samples of juice and jaggory in connection with investigations regarding sugar-cane and of the study of the effects of different methods of cultivation and manurial treatment on the power of the soil to retain moisture, and of the enrichment of the soil by the various green manure crops.

Practical work in association with the people.

220. The officers of the department attended meetings of the various agricultural associations and made efforts to enlist the practical co-operation of the members in the work of the department. A village agricultural association was established at a village near Bangalore, the members of which assisted in the demonstration of the power threshing out-fit and took up the use of improved ploughs and other implements. Endeavours were also made with some success to secure the co-operation of members of co-operative societies in taking up some definite lines of work. Demonstrations and lectures were held in connection with a number of jatras and fairs during the year. In addition, all the agricultural inspectors held informal discussions with the people in the villages visited by them. Over two hundred villages in the State were reached in this way.

Agricultural publications.

221. Three circulars relating respectively to the distribution of Cambodia cotton seed, Smut on jola and the cultivation of Cambodia cotton and one bulletin dealing with agricultural education were issued by the department during the year.

Sericulture.

222. There was an increase in the area under mulberry during the year which shows that sericulture is gradually regaining ground. The increase was marked in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Bangalore. In the Shimoga district, sericulture is not popular and the attempt to introduce mulberry cultivation in the Sorab taluk proved a failure. Necessary arrangements are being made in the Kadur district to conduct experiments in silk-rearing.

A demonstration of the latest methods of rearing silkworms and of the various kinds of appliances employed in silk-reeling was held in connection with the Christmas Fete held at Bangalore in December 1913. Signor Washington Mari, the Italian silk expert engaged by Government, inspected the chief centres of the silk industry in the State and conducted experiments in the rearing of disease-free eggs of the pure Mysore variety and of the various Italian, French and Chinese varieties and cross-breeds. The 7 sericultural inspectors and the 5 students who passed the examinations held by the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference were placed under him for training. Scholarships were, as usual, given to students selected for training in sericulture. At the Salvation Army silk farm, the students receive preliminary training in the cultivation of mulberry, the rearing of worms, the reeling of silk on the Japanese model and the weaving of cotton and silk. In the Government Farm at Channapatna where provision for advanced training is made, their work which is much more arduous, is practically confined to the rearing of worms and the examination of eggs. It is under contemplation to open model rearing houses in all the sericultural taluks as soon as the necessary staff is trained locally and then each farm will be converted into a small school for the training of raiyats in practical work.

Experimental cultivation in the public gardens, Lal-Bagh.

223. The varieties of plants imported during the year numbered 1,342, of which 75 per cent were new and represented several economic, flower, foliage and bulbous plants; and fruits, vegetables, and fodder grasses. Amongst the exotics of commercial value are several species of oil-palms, ivory palms, West Indian sandalwood, eucalyptus from Australia, timber trees from East Africa and balsam-yielding trees from Central America. Of the timber trees, the pencil-cedar, (*Juniperus Procera*) is likely to prove important. Healthy plants have been raised from seed imported from German East Africa, sufficient to start a plantation covering over 5 to 6 acres in extent. Several fresh consignments of seed of the *Cinnamonum camphora* were received and a stock sufficient for a fifty-acre plantation is available in the garden nursery. The plants supplied to planters in previous years are reported to be doing well. Two maunds of tea seed were imported from Assam, part of which was distributed to the planters in the Kadur district and from the remainder 10,000 plants have been raised in the garden nursery for experimental cultivation in other parts. The most important of the fruit exotics is the *Feijoa Sellowiana*, a native of America, introduced from France. Plants of the shrub raised from cuttings and seed are available for distribution. Several new varieties of plantains, grafted varieties of *Avocado* pear and grape fruits and certain varieties of yams (*Dioscoreas*) from the Philippine Islands were added to the collection. Three different varieties of a new vegetable *Kerstingiella Geocarpa* were introduced from German East Africa. The edible part resembling the capsule of the local horse gram is the bean growing underground. The Bambarra ground-bean and the *Voandzia Subterranea* have the same peculiar habit of bearing and resemble the local Bengal gram in growth, taste and flavour.

Sunkal Tank Farm.

224. The field improvements carried out during the year consisted of the construction of a well, and of catch pits and drains for storing sewage, the opening of check drains, the clearing of scrub jungle and the alignment of walks. Different varieties of several imported and local vegetables were cultivated during the year on an extensive scale and their seeds sent to the Lal-Bagh seed depot for disposal. Two varieties of the Mangold Wurzel, a fodder grass, were planted and yielded an out-turn of 4,250 lbs. which was sold locally and also distributed free for being tried on horses and milching cattle. The Rhodes grass and the *Reana Luxurians* which have valuable nutritive properties were cultivated on a large scale and the out-turn was supplied to the local dairy farm and also tried on the garden cattle which seemed to eat the Rhodes grass with much relish. The cultivation of a variety of linseed or flax (American white) proved successful. The *Indigofera glandulosa*, a leguminous weed which is one of the most valuable of famine food crops, has become sufficiently acclimatised and the plants under

cultivation have so developed that the legume containing the seed has doubled its original weight. As the plant is an economic product and a prolific cropper, its cultivation has been undertaken on a larger scale for the purpose of raising sufficient seed for distribution among intending growers and for seed selection for further improvement. The imported Australian oranges, peaches and apples planted on the ridges are growing well. The collection of plantains was extended and now consists of 55 different varieties, the majority of them being imported ones, representing several types of bananas and of dessert and cooking plantains.

III. Labour and Wages (1913-14).

Labour and wages.

225. There has been a marked increase in the rates of wages and of cart hire in Mysore, Yedatore, Chamrajnagar, Nanjangud and Krishnarajpete taluks of the Mysore district, Arsikere and Hole-Narsipur taluks of the Hassan district, Honnali taluk of the Shimoga district, Davangere, Jagalur and Molakalmuru taluks of the Chitaldrug district and the whole of the Kadur district. Elsewhere there was no marked increase in spite of the higher prices of food grains that prevailed during the year. The rise is probably due to the building activities in the Mysore city, the Cauvery Reservoir Works, the works connected with the Channel extension, the Mysore-Hassan Railway and to the increased commercial activity especially in the ginning factories in Davangere.

226. As in the previous year, the gold-mining industry of Kolar and the Kannambadi Reservoir Works attracted a large number of labourers from the neighbouring British districts. The construction of the Mysore-Hassan-Arsikere Railway and the construction of tanks and irrigation channels in the Mysore district were responsible for the influx of a large number of coolies both from within and outside the State. There was, as usual, the temporary exodus of agricultural labourers to the coffee estates in the malnad. The decrease in the number of immigrant coolies from the South and North Canara districts in the malnad taluks is causing increased inconvenience to the owners of the areca gardens.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1913-14).

Department of Industries and Commerce.

227. During the year under report several important orders were issued by Government regulating the work of the department, the most notable of which was the order sanctioning certain rules for the grant of loans to facilitate agricultural and industrial operations and for the purchase and erection of machinery. The object of these rules is to enable persons possessing immovable property and desirous of engaging in modern methods of developing agriculture or industry to obtain capital on easy terms. They are appreciated by the public and substantial help is rendered to private enterprise without in any way pauperising the applicants.

228. The 3 sugar-cane crushing plants which were installed last year continued to work during the year, though the actual quantity of work turned out was very much less than their ordinary capacity. This is attributed to the poor sugar-cane crop realised owing to the prolonged drought during the year. The total capital outlay incurred on the 3 plants till the end of June 1914 amounted to Rs. 32,990, whilst the working expenses amounted to Rs. 10,761 and the receipts to Rs. 6,232, making the total cost to Government up to date Rs. 37,519. The open pan system for boiling down the juice having been found to be extremely wasteful of fuel, a new arrangement of specially constructed Megasse-burning furnaces with the evaporating pans arranged in series has been introduced at all the 3 stations with very successful results. These experiments have solved the most serious of the difficulties and arrangements are now in progress to introduce this system into the other parts of the State.

229. The work done in the weaving factory located in Janopakari Doddanna's School, Bangalore city, is partly experimental and partly educational. The most important part of the experimental work was the adaptation of jacquard machines to the local hand-looms, and in this direction, considerable progress has been made. In the weaving of figured patterns in solid-bordered cloths, the labour involved has been greatly reduced, so that the out-turn per loom is probably doubled, whilst the pattern can be altered at any time by simply changing the cards in the jacquard machine. The jacquard harness has also been fitted to the fly-shuttle loom, and employed chiefly in the manufacture of flowered silks for which there is a good local demand. The educational work consisted partly in training advanced weavers to use the jacquard harness and partly in training the ordinary weaver to use the fly-shuttle slay. During the year, arrangements were made to demonstrate the improved processes and methods in weaving to the weavers in their own villages and 4 demonstrators were employed on this work and demonstrations had been held in 7 villages by the end of the year.

230. The management of the Industrial School at Channapatna was taken over by the department of Industries and Commerce from the Education department, and work in the school is now confined to teaching carpentry and the manufacture of Channapatna lacquered toys. Efforts which were made to develop the carpentry class have met with a fair amount of success. Considerable importance is attached to the commercial side of the school, and as a result of this the out-turn of work has very much increased.

231. The silk filature sanctioned last year was established at Channapatna and silk reeling was actually started in January 1914. Lately, in addition to silk reeling and re-reeling, silk throwing and twisting have been started in the first instance to supply the requirements of the Government weaving factory in Bangalore. The results obtained so far are satisfactory and during the current year considerable developments in this direction may be expected.

232. Good progress was made during the year by the department in connection with the erection of machinery and plant. Twenty-six installations involving an expenditure of approximately Rs. 1,44,000 have been completed and 13 installations, the ultimate expenditure on which will amount to Rs. 96,000, were in hand on the 30th June 1914. The successful working of the pumping stations at Harihar and Hansvadi near Shimoga are likely to lead to the installation of a number of pumping plants for irrigation.

233. The department issued a number of bulletins during the year on various commercial and industrial subjects, such as "Sugar industry in Mysore," "General problem of improving the means of transport throughout the State," "Generation of power in Mysore," "External trade of the Mysore State during the decennial period 1901-11," and "Trade and Commerce of the State for the years 1911-12 and 1912-13."

234. The condition of the more important industries in the State during the year under report is briefly described below. Existing manufactures, arts and industries.

Bangalore district.—The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company and the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Company together manufactured about 39 lakhs of rupees' worth of goods and afforded employment to about 1,808 persons daily on an average. The Tata's Silk Reeling Factory produced raw and manufactured silk of the value of Rs. 13,260 and afforded employment to 80 men every day. The Iron and Brass Foundries of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., and Rickie & Co., turned out articles worth Rs. 28,800. Of the 3 dye works referred to last year, only one belonging to Messrs. Binny & Co., continued to work during the year under report. Forty-five men were employed on the works and articles worth Rs. 65,883 were dyed. The City Industrials Company manufactured bricks and tiles of the value of Rs. 96,000. Four oil-mills were at work during the year and their out-turn was 285 tons of oil valued at Rs. 1,17,000. The City Tobacco Company prepared cigarettes to the value of Rs. 30,000. The Hosiery factory of

Messrs. Binny & Co., and the Aryan Hosiery Factory, both together produced goods worth Rs. 1,50,461. The Mysore Tannery, Limited, manufactured goods of the value of Rs. 5,00,000. The Government Distillery on the Mysore road manufactured 600,000 gallons of arrack valued at Rs. 4,15,625. Messrs. Rama Reddi and Chikka Guruva Reddi continued to work their two sugar factories in the Bangalore taluk. The two tanneries in the Channapatna taluk exported goods to the value of Rs. 1,93,041.

Kolar district.—The total quantity of gold produced by the Kolar Gold Fields was 559,640 ounces approximately valued at Rs. 3,22,83,047 as against 561,270 ounces valued at Rs. 3,23,78,944 in the previous year. The saw mill worked by Mr. Haji Syed Ismail Sait at the Champion Reefs produced sawn timber valued at Rs. 40,187. The two cigarette factories at Bowringpet manufactured articles of the value of Rs. 1,40,000. At the close of the year, a tile factory was opened at Mandikal in the Chikballapur taluk, and the tannery at Thippenahalli of the same taluk continued to do good work.

Mysore district.—The installation of rice mills has become popular in this district. Besides the 6 mills already in existence, 3 were newly established, 2 in the Mysore city and 1 at Nanjangud. All of them are doing good work and affording employment to a large number of workmen. The coffee curing factory at Hunsur cleaned and cured 2,900,000 lbs. of coffee valued at Rs. 6,50,000, being more than thrice the quantity treated in the previous year. The bone-crushing plant at Hunsur continued to work during the year under report. There were 2 taxidermy factories at Mysore and they turned out articles worth Rs. 25,000.

Hassan district.—The value of brass and copper vessels manufactured during the year at Sravanabelagola in the Channarayapatna taluk was Rs. 1,30,601. Cotton and silk cloths of the aggregate value of Rs. 28,414 were produced during the year at Hole-Narsipur. The two tile factories in the Manjarabad taluk continued to work though on a small scale. The combined rice huller and oil press at Arsikere and the rice-huller at Alur did good work. In the latter part of the year, another rice-hulling plant was installed at Hassan by two local sowcars.

Shimoga district.—The Manganese mines worked on a much smaller scale than in the previous year. The Varada Tile factory at Sagar continued to work and a clay expert from Bombay pronounced after inspection that the clay was excellent and well adapted for the purpose. The glass factory at Nallur yielded a good profit on the capital outlay. A new company, "The Mysore Economic Union of Bangalore," recently secured from Government the right to collect the fruit of *dhupa* trees which are of high commercial value for the manufacture of candles. A factory for the purpose will, it is reported, be soon established by the company at Tirthahalli.

Kadur district.—The tile factory at Sringeri continued to work during the year. A soap factory and a rice-mill were also working and an oil-mill has recently been established. At a place two miles from Kadur, a tannery has started work with a capital of Rs. 10,000 at the instance of a local Mahomedan merchant.

Chitaldrug district.—The 12 cotton ginning factories at Davangere continued to work during the year and the value of cotton ginned was about Rs. 30,50,000, being about Rs. 78,572 less than in the previous year. The manufacture of fine silk cloths at Molakalmuru and at Hosdurga and of kamblis at Davangere and the surrounding villages continued as usual.

235. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State :— Value of manufactures.

No.	District	Value in rupees	Remarks
		Rs.	
1	Bangalore	76,41,046	
2	Kolar	28,93,526*	* This excludes the value of gold which was Rs. 3,22,83,047.
3	Tumkur	99,125	
4	Mysore	12,08,173	
5	Hassan	7,37,794	
6	Shimoga	4,85,582	
7	Kadur	1,19,596	
8	Chitaldrug	6,68,700	
	Total ...	1,38,53,542	

236. The following statement shows the number of large factories in the State, excluding the mines, the number of persons employed and the out-turn :— Factories.

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of out-turn
			Rs.
Cotton ginning mills	8	373	30,50,416
Cotton mills	2	1,426	32,43,808
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills	3	43	29,303
Silk filature	1	80	13,216
Woollen mill	1	382	7,19,055
Iron and brass foundries	12	213	1,22,279
Bone-crushing mill	1	26	25,048
Dye works	3	60	1,37,883
Coffee works	1	104	6,66,720
Sugar factories	2	170	7,393
Rice mills	11	287	16,03,180
Glass factory	1	10	700
Oil-mills	4	63	1,17,000
Brick and tile factories	3	352	97,225
Timber mill	1	32	40,187
Cigar factories	3	117	1,70,000
Hosiery factories	2	159	1,50,461
Leather tanneries	3	200	6,93,042
Lacquer works	1	13	2,195
Taxidermic works	2	40	35,000
Carpentry works	3	42	1,788
Cotton presses	3	159	44,85,176
Distillery	1	100	4,15,625

V. Trade (1913-14).

237. Excluding gold, the principal exports during the year were areca-nut, foodgrains, silk, hides, jaggory, cardamoms, coffee and cotton, and the principal imports were piece-goods, yarn, rice, dhal, wheat, salt and silver. The value of imports was Rs. 3,86,67,230 and that of exports excluding gold Rs. 4,04,89,326. Trade.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc., (1913-14).

238. It is now 9 years since the co-operative movement was introduced into the State and the people have very largely realised the benefits of co-operation and its possibilities. There has been therefore a wide and enthusiastic demand for co-operative societies throughout the State. Co-operative societies.

239. There were 343 co-operative societies at the beginning of the year; 211 societies were newly registered and the registration of 24 societies was cancelled. There were thus 530 societies working at the end of the year. One hundred and nine of these societies were in the Tumkur district, 99 in Bangalore, 74 in Hassan, 68 in Mysore, 60 in Kolar, 54 in Shimoga, 42 in Chitaldrug, and 24 in Kadur. Classified according to their objects, there were at the end of the year, 498 credit societies, 22 purchase and sale societies, 3 production and sale societies and 7 miscellaneous societies. The total number of members rose from 24,538 to 40,479 and the working capital from Rs. 12,89,338 to Rs. 21,47,340. The societies were able to attract deposits to the extent of Rs. 11,50,000 against Rs. 6,28,850 in the previous year. The available working capital per member was Rs. 52·8 against Rs. 52 in 1912-13. The societies had at their credit at the close of the year, a reserve fund of Rs. 56,239 against Rs. 30,600 at the end of the previous year.

240. The third Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore during the Dasara festivities of 1913 and many useful subjects were discussed. Besides this, 9 district and taluk conferences were held during the year. These conferences appreciably helped the advance of the co-operative movement in the State.

Agricultural banks.

241. Out of the 4 working banks at the beginning of the year, the bank at Chamrajnagar was closed during the year and the bank at Nanjangud had only a nominal existence as its dues to Government were paid up and a formal resolution for its liquidation had to be recorded. There were thus only two banks working at the close of the year.

242. The total instalments of loans outstanding at the end of the year against these banks, both working and wound up, exclusive of the coffee banks, amounted to Rs. 7,52,104 and the recoveries to Rs. 6,93,334, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,770 unadjusted. The total recoveries of Government dues during the year from the working and wound-up banks amounted to Rs. 59,115 towards principal and Rs. 2,823 towards interest against Rs. 34,695 and Rs 5,465 in the previous year. The total realizations towards Government dues from both the coffee banks amounted to Rs. 26,842. The total amount recovered during the year on all accounts from all the banks amounted to Rs. 68,780.

Other companies.

243. On the 31st March 1913, there were 53 companies other than agricultural banks and co-operative societies with a nominal capital of Rs. 74,64,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 40,23,170. Eleven new companies were registered during the year ending 31st March 1914, while 1 company with nominal and paid-up capitals amounting to Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 9,875, respectively, was wound up. There were thus 63 companies working on the 31st March 1914 with a nominal capital of Rs. 1,01,99,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 51,34,321. Of the 63 companies that continued to work, 40 carried on business relating to banking combined in some cases with trade and insurance, 2 were mining and prospecting companies, 2 fruit syndicates, 3 were for laying out railways and tramways, 1 for the manufacture of woollen and cotton fabrics, 1 was engaged in leather trade, 2 in business connected with the acquisition of land and buildings, 1 in the manufacture of bricks and tiles, and 11 were for other purposes.

244. Four societies were registered during the year under the Regulation for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies. The total number of societies under this Regulation at the end of March 1914 was 19.

VII. Transfers of Land (1913-14).

Transfers of land.

245. There were during the year 482 transfers of land by order of courts involving 3,363 acres as against 790 transfers involving 4,442 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts or gifts numbered 16,984 involving 94,109 acres as against 17,404 transfers involving 90,805 acres.

The total extent of lands transferred from agriculturists to agriculturists was 60,800 acres as against 58,821 acres, from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 12,374 acres as against 11,781 acres, from non-agriculturists to agriculturists 11,483 acres as against 11,857 acres and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists 9,270 acres as against 9,262 acres in the previous year.

VIII. Condition of the People (1913-14).

Condition of the people.

246. The year under report must be said to be one of agricultural depression. The out-turn of crops was generally poor and the prices of food grains rose high in consequence. But the increase in the means of employment afforded by the expansion of industries and trades and by the works connected with the Kannambadi Reservoir and the extension of railway communications, tended greatly to diminish the hardship which the rise in prices would otherwise have caused. The out-turn of coffee and cardamom in the malnad was better than that of the previous year, but there was a slight fall in their prices in the Hassan district. The yield of areca and the price it fetched were satisfactory. The condition of the cattle was generally unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. As a measure of relief some of the Amrut Mahal kavals and State forests in the Hassan district were thrown open to the village cattle and the raiyats were permitted to cut date leaves for fodder. Public health was on the whole good and death-rate was lower than in the previous year although small-pox prevailed in a virulent form in certain parts of the State. There has been a decrease in the number of cases of accidental fires.

IX. Forest (1913-14).

State forests.

247. During the year, 14 blocks with an aggregate area of 68·5 square miles were constituted State forests, bringing the total area of State forests to 2,750·03 square miles. Five blocks with an area of 13·83 square miles and two blocks with an area of 1·96 square miles were notified under sections 4 and 35 of the Forest Regulation, respectively. An area of 88·05 square miles was excluded from reserved lands as a result of the final settlement of the 14 blocks referred to above and the area of reserved lands at the close of the year was thus 777·89 square miles.

Forest settlement.

248. Including the 88 blocks that were awaiting settlement at the beginning of the year under report, there were 93 blocks to be notified as State forests, of which 14 blocks were notified as stated above and the work in connection with the remaining blocks was in various stages of progress. Twenty-nine blocks were settled during the year by the Forest Settlement officer. The post of the whole-time Forest Settlement officer was abolished at the close of the year under report, the former practice of the respective revenue sub-divisional officers attending to the Forest Settlement work being revived.

Demarcation.

249. During the year 82 miles of new boundary lines were cut, 3,561 miles of existing boundary lines were recleared and improved and 170 miles of permanent guide lines were prepared. The expenditure incurred on these items and other miscellaneous work was Rs. 12,110 against Rs. 16,264 in the previous year.

Forest surveys.

250. The total area surveyed during the year was 115 square miles including an overlap of 34½ square miles. Twelve sheets of forest maps were fair-drawn and 5 sheets were photozincographed. In addition, all the published maps of the Shimoga, Kadur, Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Tumkur districts were coloured and 200 litho copies of each of the reduced maps of Berambadi, Bandipur and Moyar State forests intended for inclusion in the working plan reports of these forests were hand-coloured. The total expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 13,466 against Rs. 13,942 in the previous year.

Working plans.

251. No new working plans were prepared during the year.

Communications and buildings.

252. Thirty miles of new roads were constructed and 259 miles of existing roads were repaired and improved. In addition, a stone dam was constructed across a stream in the Kadur district and the total cost both on new road works and repairs amounted to Rs. 29,281 against Rs. 12,248 in the previous year, the large increase being mainly due to intensive repairs carried out on some of the existing roads in connection with the Khedda operations. A sum of Rs. 24,728 was spent on the construction of new buildings, mostly lodges and quarters for the subordinate staff and a sum of Rs. 5,494 on repairs to old buildings. The total expenditure under "Buildings" during the year was Rs. 30,222 against Rs. 28,432 in the previous year. Six wells were newly sunk and 5 existing ones were deepened during the year, the total expenditure on these and other miscellaneous works amounting to Rs. 8,793 against Rs. 7,225 in the previous year.

Protection of forests. Offences.

253. At the beginning of the year, 80 cases were pending disposal and 973 fresh cases were reported during the year. The total number of cases to be dealt with was thus 1,053, of which 91 cases were placed before magistrates, the rest being compoundable. Of the 91 cases, 22 ended in conviction and 11 in acquittal and the remaining 58 cases were pending at the close of the year. Of the 962 cases dealt with by departmental officers under section 59 of the Forest Regulation, 902 cases involving 1,854 persons were compounded, 6 cases involving 14 persons ended in acquittal and the remaining 54 cases were pending at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 6,875 was realised as compensation from the cases which were compounded.

Including the cases pending from the previous year, the number of cases of injury to sandal trees dealt with during the year was 470, of which 161 were disposed of under section 73 of the Forest Regulation and the remaining 309 were pending at the close of the year.

Fire protection.

254. Fire protection was attempted over an area of 1,524,251 acres and the percentage of area successfully protected was 96·2, the total expenditure on measures of fire-protection being Rs. 34,139 against Rs. 33,278 in the previous year.

Grazing.

255. As in previous years all the State forests, with the exception of the exploited coupes, plantations and areas under cultural operations, were made available for the grazing of all descriptions of cattle except goats. An area of 2,433 acres was specially set apart in the Kolar district for goat browsing. Owing to the prevailing scarcity for fodder in distressed tracts, 10,915 head of cattle were permitted to graze free in the Kolar and Hassan districts. The amount realised under "Grazing and fodder grass" was Rs. 59,021 against Rs. 61,127 in the previous year. The number of cattle impounded during the year was 5,146 and the fines recovered amounted to Rs. 812.

Protection against injury from natural causes.

256. The spike disease of sandal continued to be virulent in the tracts already affected by it and it is reported to have spread to some extent in the Hassan district. The question of devising an effective remedy for the disease is being investigated by the Director of Agriculture. Considerable attention was paid to the work of climber-cutting and the eradication of lantana and prickly pear.

Improvement of forest growth.

257. The usual cultural operations were conducted for the improvement of forest growth and the existing stock was also improved by means of weeding, thinning and introduction of more suitable species. In the Shimoga and Kadur districts, owing to the favourable early showers, the natural regeneration of all the principal species both from seed and coppice shoots was very satisfactory. In the other districts, the conditions were not so favourable for regeneration from seed owing to the prolonged drought. In the Mysore district 13,500 vacancies were replaced with nursery-raised teak plants and the Talkad sand dune plantation was extended by ten acres sown with the seeds of heavy species. Good progress was made in the other districts also and the total expenditure under this head was Rs. 22,841.

System of exploitation.

258. The forests continued to be worked either according to sanctioned working plans or in the case of forests for which no regular working plans exist, according to provisional working plans drawn up with regard to the

local conditions and the general principles of forest conservancy. The policy of encouraging the direct removal of timber from the forests by purchasers, thereby permitting the departmental staff to pay better attention to the protection and the improvement of the forests, was continued.

259. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor forest produce removed during the year by Government agency, by purchasers, by free-grantees and by right-holders :— Out-turn of forest produce.

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart-loads	Head-loads	Number	Tons. cwt.	Remarks
Timber—						
By Government agency ...	616,015	...	...	..	...	
„ purchasers ...	459,088	...	...	...	...	
„ free-grantees ...	9,694	...	...	...	...	
„ right-holders ...	120	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,084,917	...	...	...	...	
Fuel—						
By Government agency ...	...	...	...	...	8,915-6	
„ purchasers ...	...	...	...	...	59,932-1	
„ free-grantees ...	...	...	...	...	25-0	
„ right-holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	68,872-7	
Bamboos—						
By Government agency ...	...	...	...	122,937	...	
„ purchasers ...	...	11	...	4,990,575	...	
„ free-grantees ...	...	...	...	35,630	...	
„ right-holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	11	...	5,149,142	...	*Total value of minor forest produce removed by Government agency was Rs. 465. †Total value of minor forest produce removed by purchasers was Rs. 2,25,195.
Minor forest produce—						
By Government agency* ...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ purchasers† ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Rs. 2,25,660

260. The quantity of timber sold during the year was 372,005 cubic feet against 391,833 cubic feet in the previous year and the amount realized Rs. 4,98,811 against Rs. 3,72,846 in the previous year. During the year 11,535 narrow-gauge and 12,696 metre-gauge sleepers were supplied by the department for railways under construction in the State and 27,929 cubic feet of timber costing Rs. 19,946 were sold to Khan Bahadur Mr. Haji Ismail Sait during the year. A fresh contract for two years at slightly enhanced rates was entered into with him at the close of the year. Exploitation by departmental agency. Timber.

261. The quantity of fuel extracted by the departmental agency was 3,807 tons against 4,946 tons in the previous year and the revenue realised therefrom was Rs. 6,372 against Rs. 8,735 in the previous year. The revenue derived by the sale of bamboos during the year was Rs. 2,653 against Rs. 2,872 in the previous year. Fuel and bamboos.

262. The departmental collection and disposal of minor forest produce is now practically given up, the revenue derived by means of such collection being only Rs. 465 in the year under report. Minor forest produce.

263. The quantity of sandalwood collected during the year was 2,945 tons. Including the previous year's balance of rough wood, the total quantity available for preparation for market was 3,808 tons. Out of this, 2,818 Out-turn of sandalwood.

tons were worked up during the year, yielding 2,284 tons of good wood and 283 tons of white chips, the remainder having been lost in conversion. The balance of rough wood at the close of the year was 990 tons. The cost of collecting 2,945 tons of rough wood and of preparing 2,284 tons of good wood amounted to Rs. 70,771 against Rs. 66,625 incurred in the previous year for the collection of 2,883 tons of rough wood and the preparation of 2,260 tons of good wood.

Sandalwood sales.

264. The total quantity of sandalwood sold during the year was 2,148 tons against 2,419 tons in the previous year and the revenue realised (including a sum of Rs. 699 realised by the sale of 285 tons of white chips) was Rs. 22,57,542 against Rs. 22,68,608 in the previous year. There was a considerable rise in the rates secured for all classes of sandalwood even over the unusually high rates of the previous year, the average price per ton realised being Rs. 1,067 or Rs. 127 more than that realised in the previous year and being more than double the average rate of the decade ending with 1911-12.

Financial results. Demand and collection.

265. The total demand inclusive of the previous year's uncollected arrears of Rs. 2,94,607 amounted to Rs. 38,29,063. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 33,92,715 was realised during the year including a sum of Rs. 1,658 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,36,348 outstanding at the close of the year.

266. The following comparative statement shows the details of the actual receipts under the several heads :—

Particulars	Actual collection for	
	1912-13	1913-14
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Forest produce removed by departmental agency—		
(*a*) Timber	3,64,937	4,85,453
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	7,712	7,229
(*c*) Bamboos	2,575	4,568
(*d*) Sandalwood	22,88,391	20,64,527
(*e*) Grass and minor forest produce ...	8,361	465
II. Forest produce removed by customers and purchasers—		
(*a*) Timber	1,74,546	2,09,980
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	45,459	53,520
(*c*) Bamboos	47,544	63,720
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass	61,127	59,022
(*e*) Other minor forest produce	2,41,050	2,87,514
(*f*) Other items	... ..	.....
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood	239	480
IV. Miscellaneous—		
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures	490	359
(*b*) Refunds	354	1,025
(*c*) Other sources	23,187	22,257
(*d*) Rent on toddy trees	2,596	4,070
(*e*) Sale of elephants	27,575	1,26,951
(*f*) Other items	.....	1,575
Total ...	32,96,143	33,92,715

Expenditure.

267. The total expenditure during the year (exclusive of the charges of Rs. 9,987 relating to Game Preserves establishment, Rs. 1.942 on account of refunds and drawbacks and Rs. 5,000 relating to settlement of Mahratta Kunbis) amounted to Rs. 8,92,021 against Rs. 6,83,501 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the Khedda operations. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 5,52,430 was spent under conservancy and works against Rs. 3,87,460 in the previous year, and Rs. 3,39,591 on establishment against Rs. 2,96,041 in the previous year.

268. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,00,694 against Rs. 25,85,067 in 1912-13. Surplus.

269. The following table shows the percentage of charges to receipts in respect of sandalwood as compared with other items. Comparative financial results of sandalwood and other forest produce.*

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood including white chips ...	22,57,542	2,33,105	20,24,437	10·32
Other produce	11,35,173	6,58,916	4,76,257	58·05
Total ...	33,92,715	8,92,021	25,00,694	26·29

270. During the year, a saw-mill was established at Kumsi in the Shimoga district at an initial outlay of Rs. 25,000. Work was commenced in the middle of March 1914 and up to the end of the year, 14,370 cubic feet of timber in the log were passed through the mill yielding 3,500 sleepers of different dimensions and a large quantity of other sawn material. The net saving effected by the mill worked out at about Rs. 450 per mensem. A special officer has since been appointed to supervise its working and it is hoped that better results will be achieved during this year. Establishment of a saw-mill.

271. During the year 82 new families, consisting of 229 adults and 84 children, were settled as agriculturists in the Sagar ghats, bringing the total number of such families to 200 consisting of 615 adults and 294 children. Including allotments made to the new settlers, there were 659 acres and 14 guntas of land in the possession of Kunbis at the close of the year. In addition, 151 acres were given out for kumri cultivation. The aggregate amount spent on the scheme from its inception up to the close of the year under report was Rs. 13,565. Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis.

272. The Khedda operations organised on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the State in November 1913 were successfully conducted and resulted in the capture of 109 elephants, of which, 32 died, 7 were reserved for the use of the department, 3 were presented to the Gwalior State and 1 to the Sree Raghavendraswami Mutt, Nanjangud, and the remaining 66 were sold. The operations resulted in a net gain of Rs. 52,223. Khedda operations.

273. During the year two officers were placed on special duty to survey the forest resources of the State and to investigate the possibility of utilising them for industrial purposes. By the close of the year these officers had completed a detailed exploration of the ghat forests of the Shimoga district and of the forests of the Jagar valley range in the Kadur district. One of them also assisted the experts engaged by Government to investigate the possibility of starting the manufacture of pencils and matches in the State. General.

274. Rajakaryaprasakta Mr. Muthanna, Rai Bahadur, who was at the head of the department for over 12 years, retired from the service at the close of the year. His term of office was marked by substantial progress in several directions in the department, and Government have placed on record their appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Forest department.

X. Mining and Geology (1913-14).

Licenses and leases.

275. The following licenses and leases were current at the close of the year under report as compared with the previous year.

	1912-13	*1913-14*
Mining leases	40	42
Prospecting licenses	66	42
Exploring licenses	19	18
Collecting licenses	30	25
Total	155	127

Classified according to minerals, 40 of the mining leases were for gold and 2 for manganese against 39 for gold and 1 for mica in the previous year. The mining lease for mica granted to the Bombay Mining Syndicate was surrendered. Two new leases for manganese were granted to the Workington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., for a period of 30 years from the 18th July 1913 over two blocks of one square mile each in the Shimoga taluk. A mining lease for gold was granted during the year to the Nundydroog Company over a block which originally formed part of the Tank Block in the Bowringpet taluk.

Of the prospecting licenses current during the year, 14 were for gold, 2 for copper, 3 for manganese, 9 for chrome ore, 6 for magnesite and chrome, 4 for mica, 2 for mica, cryolite, tantalite and columbite, 1 for corundum and garnets and 1 for clay. Twenty-five collecting licenses were issued, all for corundum, against 30 in the previous year.

Number of mines at work.

276. Twenty-eight mines were at work during the year, *viz.*, 15 for gold, 3 for manganese, 5 for chrome ore, 1 for magnesite, 2 for mica, 1 for copper and 1 for asbestos.

277. The following are brief notes about the chief points of interest.

Gold.

278. The shortage of water during the months of May and June 1914 necessitated a serious reduction in the Cauvery Power supply to the Kolar Gold Fields which retarded development work, but did not materially affect the output of gold. Both Champion Reef and Ooregum have shown satisfactory developments in the lower levels, but the Ribblesdale's section of the Mysore mine continues in a poor zone. Good progress has been made with the sinking of McTaggart's new vertical shaft at the Mysore mine and the question of sinking similar vertical shafts in some of the other mines is already engaging the attention of the mining companies. The necessity of introducing artificial ventilation into the mines is being recognised and a beginning has already been made by the introduction of fans. Good progress has been made with the new plants for treatment of slimes and tailings and during the current year, the plants for Mysore, Champion, Ooregum and Nundydroog will probably be in full working order and will permit of a higher extraction and the treatment of large quantities of tailings.

The work undertaken last year at the Woolagiri mine was brought to a close as the prospects were not encouraging. Work at the Siddarhalli block in the Shimoga district was suspended for a similar reason and also for want of funds. Systematic efforts are being made in the neighbourhood of Kudrikonda, Palavanhalli and the old Honnali gold field to trace the gold towards its point of origin by careful examination of the character of the alluvial grains.

Gold produced.

279. The output of gold during 1913-14 was 559,640 ounces of an approximate value of Rs. 3,22,83,047 against 561,270 ounces of the value of Rs. 3,23,78,944 in 1912-13.

Royalty.

280. The total royalty for the year under report was approximately Rs. 18,91,486 against Rs. 18,99,971 in 1912-13.

Manganese.

281. Manganese mining was very slack during the year and operations were carried on only on 3 blocks as against 7 in the previous year. Work was confined to the Kumsi and Shankargudda blocks of the Workington

Company. The Holmes block and the Python block at Kumsi have continued to open up satisfactorily. The discoveries at Shankargudda continue to show good developments and a large quantity of ore awaits transport.

The following statement shows the approximate quantities of ore obtained and sold and royalty realised :—

Year.	Tons extracted.	Tons sold.	Royalty realised.
1912-13	23,332	36,877	Rs. 16,449
1913-14	13,944	5,953	Rs. 1,462

Chrome.

282. There has been some renewed activity in connection with this mineral and 15 licenses were current at the close of the year as against 9 during the previous year. Of the 2,144 tons of ore collected during the year, 1,204 tons were exported. The royalty payable on the ore exported was Rs. 446.

Magnesite.

283. Six licenses were current for magnesite (and chrome) as against 5 in the previous year. On some of these blocks, a good deal of work has been done by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., and 2,112 tons of magnesite have been excavated. A scheme of work has been outlined and experiments are being made by the company in the preparation of bricks from the Mysore material.

Iron ore.

284. An extended inspection of the Bababudan hills was made during the year and some large samples have been taken by the department for further practical investigation. An interesting series of iron ores in the neighbourhood of Gungur and Ubrani was mapped and examined during the course of survey work, and the examination resulted in the discovery of good ores containing from 50 to 55 per cent of iron.

Mica.

285. The principal producer of this mineral continued to be the Kabbur mine in the Hole-Narsipur taluk, from which 3,547 lbs. of clean mica were exported during the year as against 2,875 lbs. in the previous year.

Corundum.

286. Only 25 licenses for collecting corundum were current at the close of the year under report against 30 in the previous year. The mineral was obtained chiefly from the taluks of Maddagiri, Koratagere, Sidlaghatta, Pavagada and Dodballapur, and 3,330 cwt. of corundum were exported during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,773 was realised as royalty.

Copper.

287. Two prospecting licenses were issued for copper ore during the year, of which one was for a block in the Mysore district and the other for one in the Chitaldrug district. Sufficient work has not been done at present to determine whether any considerable amount of payable ore exists.

Columbite.

288. An interesting discovery of columbite was made during the year in one of the mica blocks of the Mysore district. The mineral occurs sparingly in pegmatite along with mica.

Clay.

289. Several samples of clay from deposits which have been located appeared to be suitable for the manufacture of bricks and tiles. They were tested at the City Brick and Tile Works and some of them are reported to give good results. Some samples of washed kaolin and other clays were forwarded to Bombay and Calcutta for expert opinion and the report indicates that it may be possible to use the kaolin for certain varieties of porcelain.

Asbestos.

290. From the Kabbur Mine in the Hole-Narsipur taluk, 10,788 lbs. of asbestos worth Rs. 166 were exported during the year.

Number of persons employed.

291. During the calendar year 1913, the number of persons employed in the mining industry was 27,027 against 27,088 in 1912. Of these, the number employed on the gold mines was 25,571 as against 26,258 in 1912.

Accidents.

292. The total number of accidents in mines reported during the year 1913 was 278 against 285 in 1912. Of these, 47 were fatal involving the loss of 112 lives or 4·14 per mille of persons employed. The high death-rate must be regarded as abnormal on account of the loss of 42 lives in a single accident at Edgar's shaft in the Mysore mine due to the fall of a cage in consequence of the fracture of a portion of the clutch which secures the winding reel to the engine shaft. A special commission was appointed by Government to

enquire into the circumstances under which the accident happened. A further departmental enquiry into the technical features of the accident has also been made. As a result of these, it has been decided to discontinue the use of the clutch then in use. Till clutches of a different design are adopted, the clutches on the engine will be securely bolted so that they will be out of commission. At the same time, the question of the possibility of introducing certain forms of safety clutches in new shafts is under consideration. The question of air blasts has continued to receive the serious attention of all concerned and work has been suspended in a large number of working places pending further developments. Every effort is being made to afford as much protection as possible by means of timbering and filling and by the suspension of operations in localities which are found to be specially subject to dangerous effects. A scheme for compensation to miners in cases of accident has been prepared and is to be shortly brought into general operation.

Prosecutions.

293. Thirteen persons were prosecuted for breaches of the Mines Regulation and rules, of whom 10 were convicted, 2 were acquitted and 1 absconded. In addition, 28 persons were departmentally punished for less serious offences by fines or by cancellation of their certificates.

Certificates for mestris and blasters.

294. During the year, 1,031 candidates were examined, of whom 559 obtained certificates as mestris and 443 as blasters.

Geological survey.

295. In accordance with the decision arrived at last year to publish a geological map of the State on a scale of 1 inch to a mile, the geological survey work of the year under report was confined to the revision and amplification of the preliminary survey of an area of about 2,300 square miles covering an important portion of the Shimoga schist belt. In preparing the final map the main object will be to represent and describe as clearly and simply as possible the main petrological and structural features and to produce a map which will be a useful guide to those engaged in exploratory or prospecting work and will also form a basis on which further scientific work at particular points may be conducted in the future. It has also been decided to prepare a small scale map (1 inch to 8 miles) which will show the general results of the survey work up to date and will form an index and guide to the larger sheets which may be published from time to time, as well as an index to the location of the various mineral deposits of the State.

Underground water-supply.

296. With the experience gained from the boring operations at Tiptur, the sinking of a deep well at a selected site for the water-supply of the town was recommended. Some trial holes were sunk below the Vartur tank in connection with the water-supply scheme to Whitefield. The experiments gave favourable results and a scheme was prepared and furnished to the Public Works department. A report on the series of boring experiments conducted last year in connection with the *talpariges* of the Tumkur district was prepared and furnished to the Economic Conference suggesting the possibilities of obtaining fairly good supplies of water in some of the shallow valleys in which these *talpariges* are situated.

Geological museum and library.

297. A large number of specimens of rocks and samples of ores were collected and various groups of rocks and minerals were selected and classified. Seven books and 17 papers and periodicals were obtained during the year for the library by purchase and 277 publications were received in exchange.

Laboratory.

298. During the year, 12 assays and 14 analyses were made for the department.

Inspection of explosives.

299. The inspection work was regularly carried out and the conditions of storage were found to be satisfactory in the case of the larger magazines licensed by Government. On the Kolar Gold Fields, the site for the erection of a new magazine for the Nundydroog Company has been selected and approved. Improvements have been effected in several of the sub-magazines and a number of experiments have been conducted with various new forms of detonators or detonating fuze with a view to securing greater certainty and efficiency of explosion and reducing the tendency to misfires.

The total number of licenses issued during the year 1913 was 263 as against 216 during 1912. There were 3 cases of illegal possession of explosives on the Kolar Gold Fields and 2 cases in the Chitaldrug district of possessing more than the quantity of explosives allowed. All the cases resulted in acquittal, but the verdicts are to be appealed against. Three accidents were reported from the Bangalore district. On the Kolar Gold Fields 24 accidents occurred, in which 8 persons were killed and 22 injured. The majority of these were due to boring into misfired holes or sockets containing blasting gelatine. In connection with the accidents on the Kolar Gold Fields, 34 persons were held to be responsible. Of these, 4 died, 6 were prosecuted, of whom 4 were convicted and 2 acquitted; 22 were dealt with departmentally by suspension or cancellation of their certificates and 2 absconded.

XI. Public Works (1913-14).

300. The total grant for the year under all heads was Rs. 59,27,668 and the total expenditure including contributions was Rs. 57,38,324 against Rs. 50,87,992 of the previous year, the increase of Rs. 6,50,332 being chiefly due to a larger outlay on the Cauvery Reservoir Works. The following statement gives the details under the several heads :— Grant and outlay.

Service heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference
	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.
1. Provincial Funds	50,35,761	48,43,973	—1,91,788
2. Irrigation Cess Fund	2,52,520	2,05,632	—46,888
3. Local Funds General	70,800	60,200	—10,600
4. District Funds	4,09,344	3,94,532	—14,812
5. Municipal Funds	15,702	25,419	+9,717
6. Village School Fund	1,34,000	75,979	—58,021
7. Palace Fund	9,541	1,618	—7,923
Total ...	59,27,668	56,07,353	—3,20,315
8. Contributions	...	1,30,971	...

301. The net lapse during the year under all the fund heads was Rs. 3,20,315 working out to 5·4 per cent of the total grant against Rs. 5,81,979 or 9·7 per cent of the total grant in the previous year. Lapse and suspense.

302. The nature of irrigation works, buildings, communications and miscellaneous public improvements dealt with, as well as the outlay incurred on them from various funds during the year, is indicated below.

303. (1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The number of original irrigation major works (works costing over Rs. 2,500) in progress during the year was 124, the expenditure incurred on them being Rs. 21,90,990, of which Rs. 59,057 were spent on channels and Rs. 21,31,933 on tanks and reservoirs. Some minor improvements to the irrigation channels under the Marikanave project were executed during the year. The total outlay on the work since the commencement was Rs. 44,72,423. During the year, the reservoir received a supply of only 12,347 units against 23,600 units in the previous year, and the quantity drawn, *viz.*, 15,622 units, was greater than the year's supply. The level of the water consequently fell from 107·18 ft. at the commencement of the year to 99·85 ft. at its close. The total area irrigated under the reservoir was 6,425 acres and the gross revenue is expected to amount to Rs. 45,645. The block system of irrigation was brought into force from the 1st July 1913. The raiyats seem to appreciate the benefits of the system and its working is being carefully watched. The colonization of the canal area and the improvement of the sanitation of, and the means of communication to, the canal villages continued to receive attention. Irrigation works.

The first stage of the construction of the Cauvery Reservoir at Kannambadi was started in November 1911 and satisfactory progress was made during the year. The difficult portion of the work in the river bed and the banks adjoining was taken up and foundations were laid for a length of 2,100 feet where the masonry was raised from 16 to 42 feet above the foundations. A small gap, 8 feet above the general bed level of the river, was left in the masonry dam for discharging the river flow. Thus the water is held up to a height of 8 feet above the river bed. The year's outlay amounted to Rs. 21,32,963, bringing the total outlay on the work from the commencement to Rs. 44,53,192. The scheme for awarding land compensation to the raiyats whose lands are drowned out by the construction of the reservoir and for resettling them in villages properly laid out was developed.

The work of restoring the Madhavamantri anicut, Mysore district, was very nearly completed during the previous year, but the early and unexpected floods in the river damaged the work done causing a gap of 120 feet. The reconstruction of the damaged portion was undertaken during the year and satisfactorily completed. The other important works in progress were the construction of a new tank across the Vadli stream near Hairege, Hunsur taluk, and a new tank across the Maralvadi stream near Mavathur, Kankanhalli taluk, and the excavation of a high level channel from the new Soulanga tank, Honnali taluk. Fair progress was also made on the other works undertaken both in the previous years and during the year under report.

(*b*) The outlay on original irrigation minor works was Rs. 22,456, of which Rs. 18,484 were incurred on tanks and Rs. 3,972 on channels.

(*c*) Of the number of minor tanks dealt with under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme, earthwork was carried out by or at the cost of the raiyats to 817 tanks and stone and masonry work of 571 tanks was executed at Government cost. The number of tanks completed under both heads was 577. The total estimated value of the work done during the year was Rs. 1,59,622, of which the outlay incurred by Government on stone and masonry work amounted to Rs. 96,959 against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 1,59,000 and the value of earthwork done by the raiyats was estimated at Rs. 62,663.

The revised scheme of the marahmat establishment was sanctioned during the year and has been brought into force from 1st July 1914.

(2) *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—The grant under this head was fixed at Rs. 2,52,520 and the outlay recorded against it amounted to Rs. 2,05,632. Of this, a sum of Rs. 90,352 was expended on the repair and maintenance of major tanks and Rs. 83,912 on the annual maintenance of, and special repairs to, the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts, the balance representing the outlay on establishment, tools and plant. The total length of river channels maintained during the year was 946 miles irrigating 116,566 acres of wet and garden lands, from which a revenue of Rs. 7,08,038 was realised. Special conservancy arrangements were made as in previous years for maintaining the requisite supply during the hot weather to the Power Works at Sivasamudram and to sugar-cane and other crops under the different channels. Temporary storages were effected at some of the principal anicuts by constructing sand-bag dams. The operations were not, however, very successful owing to the failure of the *mungar* rains as well as to the delay in the setting-in of the south-west monsoons. The Madhavamantri anicut and the Keelara tank in the Mysore district suffered damage during the rains of 1913. The former was completely restored and the latter is under restoration.

(3) *Contributions.*—The outlay under this head on irrigation was Rs. 23,019 derived chiefly from money contributions paid by the raiyats towards the restoration and repair of tanks and channels.

Buildings.

304. (1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The expenditure on original civil buildings during the year was Rs. 6,68,176, of which nearly half was incurred on the works of the educational and medical departments, the amounts spent on them being Rs. 2,07,296 and Rs. 1,12,683 respectively.

The important building works completed or in progress during the year were the following:—

(i) *Bangalore.*—Extensions to the Public Offices at Bangalore, which were started during the year; extensions of the Government Press at Bangalore which were completed; improvement and extension of the Public Works workshop and stores at Bangalore; and the Agricultural School buildings at Hebbal which were almost completed. Certain improvements were effected to the Bangalore High School, the Central College Chemical laboratory and the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital.

(ii) *Mysore.*—The Chamarajendra Technical Institute which was completed and handed over to the Education department; the new General Hospital; the new office and bed room blocks to the new Palace; and improvements to the Government House.

(iii) *Shimoga.*—Construction of racks for the storage of sandalwood in the new sandal koti.

(iv) *Robertsonpet.*—The construction of quarters for the police constables was completed and the buildings handed over to the Police department.

(v) *Sidlaghatta.*—Construction of a new taluk cutcherry.

(vi) *Honnali.*—Construction of a new taluk cutcherry.

(*b*) The expenditure on repairs to civil buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 1,15,966. Buildings of archæological interest were maintained in a fair state of preservation. The only important works in hand were the restoration of the Kedareswara temple at Halebid and the Channakeswara temple at Belur, both of which were practically completed.

(*c*) The outlay on military works including repairs was Rs. 83,180 and was incurred mostly in providing additional accommodation for State troops. The construction of Barr Sepoys' huts and officers' quarters at Bangalore was completed during the year.

(2) *Village School Fund.*—An expenditure of Rs. 64,389 was incurred under this head on the construction and repair of small school buildings in the different parts of the State.

(3) *Contributions.*—Expenditure under this head relates to works carried out by the Public Works department from allotments not specified in the Public Works Budget and amounted during the year to Rs. 30,113, of which Rs. 22,699 were spent on original works and Rs. 7,414 on repairs. The principal works in progress were the construction of the Second Maharaja Kumari's mansion at Mysore and improvements to the Ghati Subrahmanyaswami temple at Maklidrug. The other works under this head were the construction and repair of muzrai buildings and the annual maintenance of the Protestant cemeteries in the State.

305. The aggregate expenditure under "communications, original" was Rs. 1,65,965, of which a sum of Rs. 69,064 was spent from Provincial Funds, Rs. 51,017 from Local Funds General, Rs. 45,361 from District Funds, and Rs. 523 from Contributions. A sum of Rs. 22,973 was spent on accommodation for travellers. The works completed during the year were the opening out of the last section of the Punjur-Bedaguli-Hondrabal-Chamrajnagar road in the Mysore district and the construction of some tunnels in connection with the improvement of the Bisleghat on Sukravarasante-Subrahmanya road. Communications.

The important works in progress during the year were the following:—

Mysore district.—A bridge across the Bhrigu river on the Hunsur-Begur road.

Shimoga district.—Widening the bridle path from Kogaru at the head of the ghat to the Mysore frontier at Hopparige on Sagar-Bhatkal road, and the construction of a bridge across the Tungabhadra river at Honnali.

Under repairs, the outlay on communications was Rs. 8,88,525, of which a sum of Rs. 6,02,206 was spent from Provincial Funds, Rs. 2,85,037 from

District Funds and Rs. 1,282 from Municipal Funds. The total length of provincial roads maintained during the year in a fairly efficient condition was 1,984 miles, of which 1,968 miles were metalled, the average cost of maintaining them being Rs. 293 per mile. The total length of district fund roads maintained by the department rose from 3,473 to 3,484 miles, of which 1,596 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintaining the roads was Rs. 78 per mile. The total outlay during the year on repairs to travellers' bungalows, inspection lodges and musafirkhanas from Provincial and District Funds was Rs. 24,820. The total length of the telephone lines maintained by the Public Works department, exclusive of the lines maintained by the Palace and the Electrical departments, was 179·61 miles and the cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 4,527.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

306. The total expenditure during the year on miscellaneous public improvements was Rs. 4,27,839, of which a sum of Rs. 2,32,192 was spent on original works and Rs. 1,95,647 on repairs, the amount disbursed from Provincial Funds alone being Rs. 1,64,053 under the one head and Rs. 1,61,943 under the other. The collective outlay under both heads incurred from the District, Municipal and Palace Funds and from Contributions was Rs. 1,01,843. Of the expenditure from Provincial Funds, under original works, a sum of Rs. 30,769 was incurred on improvement to towns, Rs. 82,319 on water-supply, Rs. 29,298 on sewerage and drainage and Rs. 21,667 on miscellaneous items; and under repairs, Rs. 1,56,255 on the maintenance of water-supply works. The erection of Jewell Filters in connection with the Vani Vilas water works of the Mysore city was completed and opened for service on the 19th March 1914. A sum of Rs. 30,184 was expended in the laying out of the shooting camp at Karapur in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the State.

The important works in progress during the year were the following:—

(1) *Bangalore.*—The laying out and drainage of the Basavangudi and Malleswaram extensions; and drainage of the Shankarpur extension between Chamarajendrapete and Basavangudi.

(2) *Nanjangud.*—Improvements to the water-supply of the Nanjangud town.

The outlay on repairs was incurred chiefly on the maintenance of the Chamarajendra water works and the Jewell Filter installation at Bangalore, the Vani Vilas water works at Mysore, and the Kolar Gold Fields water works. The demand for the year on account of water supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields was Rs. 2,36,641, and the net revenue, after deducting the actual expenses, was Rs. 1,57,125.

Establishment.

307. The charges under the head of "Establishment" amounted to Rs. 7,84,136. But during the year it was decided that, on account of "Direction and Accounts" and "Pension and Leave Allowances of permanent hands working in the Electrical department," a debit of Rs. 10,000 should be made to that department annually. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 96,162 including the arrears of previous years was adjusted during the year. This reduced the year's expenditure under "Establishment" to that extent and consequently the charges amounted to Rs. 6,87,974. Of this, Rs. 33,051 were incurred under "Direction," and Rs. 6,57,280 under "Construction," and Rs. 2,357 were adjusted under "Accounts." The total expenditure on establishment was 13·8 per cent of the total expenditure on works and repairs.

Tools and plant.

308. The expenditure under tools and plant was Rs. 98,784. The Public Works general workshop at Bangalore maintained its usefulness by attending as usual to repairs to the machinery, plant and tools of the several water-supply installations and also departmental and private works. It altogether turned out work of the estimated value of over Rs. 30,000.

Administrative measures.

309. The experience of the previous two years having clearly demonstrated the need for the two circles of superintendence, their permanent retention was sanctioned during the year. In connection with the extension of the Hemagiri and Mandagere channels and the construction of the right

bank canal from the Chamaraja anicut recently started in connection with the land compensation scheme, two new divisions, with headquarters at Akkihebbal and Yedatore respectively, were formed under the Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Reservoir Works. The Palace range and the headquarters sub-division at Mysore were abolished and the important building works in the Mysore city were constituted into an independent range under an Assistant Engineer and placed under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle. As a result of the redistribution of sub-division charges in the Kolar, Chitaldrug and Hassan divisions, two new sub-divisions, one at Bagepalli and another at Davangere, were formed.

The system of periodical submission of the accounts of tools and plant and of stock to the audit office was also introduced during the year.

General.

310. A very important event of the year was the institution of an enquiry to settle the dispute between the Mysore and Madras Governments in regard to the question of the storage of Cauvery waters within the Mysore territory. Under orders of the Government of India, the question was referred to an Arbitration Committee with Sir Henry D. Griffin, I.C.S., Judge, Allahabad High Court, as Arbitrator and Mr. M. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, as Assessor. The Committee began their sittings in the middle of July 1913 and concluded the enquiry by the middle of May 1914. The Arbitrator has given his final award that "sanction should be accorded" to the Cauvery Reservoir in its second stage subject to certain terms. The decision, however, requires to be confirmed by the Government of India.

XII. The Electrical Department (1913-14).

Grant and outlay.

311. The total revised grant for the year 1913-14 was Rs. 17,02,000 and the actual outlay Rs. 17,15,916 resulting in a net excess of Rs. 13,916. The amount spent under capital and revenue expenditure of the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 8,31,500. A sum of Rs. 8,36,132 was spent on the fourth installation and an outlay of Rs. 48,284 was incurred on the Bangalore Electrical Tramway works.

Capital works.

312. During the year, the outlay on capital works, apart from the suspense account, was Rs. 96,498 against the grant of Rs. 98,000 resulting in a lapse of Rs. 1,502. The most important works that were carried out under this head were (1) the construction of quarters for the Assistant Chief Inspector and telephone maistry at Kankanhalli, the extension of the Chief Electrical Engineer's office at Bangalore, the construction of 10 blocks of cooly quarters and the reconstruction of 2 operator's quarters at Sivasamudram; (2) constructing a store shed in the "A" Station, Bangalore city and also in the "B" and "C" stations at the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; (3) equipment of the Bangalore and Mysore transmission lines with modern aluminium lightning arrestors; and (4) the extension of interior power and lighting in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Most of these works were completed during the year and the others were in various stages of progress.

In connection with the fourth installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, the principal alterations necessary to render the old building suitable for the high voltage and the large size of the transformers were effected and the construction of a workshop and room for the bench board and switching apparatus was nearing completion.

In connection with the Bangalore tramway, the construction of the car-barn was nearly completed. The work was ordered to be held in abeyance, pending the orders of Government on the revised estimate, which has since been sanctioned.

Revenue expenditure.

313. The revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,30,397, including Rs. 2,91,759 set apart for the Depreciation Fund and Rs. 989 on suspense account, against the grant of Rs. 6,86,000. There was thus an excess of Rs. 44,397 chiefly due to the adjustment of certain charges of the previous

years debitable to this department. The actual working expenses amounted to Rs. 3,63,028 against Rs. 3,51,651 in the previous year.

Contribution.

314. In addition to the outlay of Rs. 17,15,916 on the works of this department, a sum of Rs. 1,07,307 was expended on contribution works as against Rs. 90,648 in the previous year.

Power and plant.

315. During the year under report,the power generated at Sivasamudram was 74,326,757 units as against 79,709,668 units in the previous year. The decrease is due to the shortage of water in the Cauvery river during the months of March, April, May and June 1914. Of the total power of 74,326,757 units generated, 67,554,597 units were supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields Mining companies, 4,978,720 units to the Bangalore city and 1,793,440 units to the Mysore city. Out of the power supplied to the Bangalore city, 818,802 units were sold to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, so that the net power utilized in the Bangalore city was 4,159,918 units.

316. In addition to the usual repairs for the upkeep of the generating station, the machines that were shut down during the period of shortage of water were overhauled and all the main water valves renewed and repaired. A new bank of 3·150 K. W. oil-cooled transformers was installed to meet the load of Cauvery Reservoir work and the 3 transformers that were burnt out during the year were satisfactorily repaired and placed in service. In Mysore 3 H. T. transformers of 125 K. W. each were installed to meet the supply of the Cauvery Reservoir works.

Lighting and power installations.

317. At the end of the year under report there were 44 power service installations in all as against 29 in the previous year. Of these, 20 were in the Bangalore city, 16 in the Mysore city, 7 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore and 1, excluding those installed for mining companies, was in the Kolar Gold Fields. The total number of interior lighting installations was 1,467 against 1,098 in the previous year, of which 560 were in the Bangalore city, 234 in the Mysore city and 673 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The total number of street lights at the end of the year was 3,114 against 2,983 in the previous year, of which 1,383 were in the Bangalore city, 661 in the Mysore city, 982 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 88 in the Kolar Gold Fields.

Revenue.

318. Including the arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,93,811, the total demand for the year 1913-14 was Rs. 19,17,999 and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 17,03,888, leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 2,14,111 still to be realized.

Financial results.

319. The aggregate outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme from the beginning to the close of June 1914 was Rs. 84,12,570. The gross earnings from the scheme amounted to Rs. 1,96,58,687, of which a sum of Rs. 3,80,590 represented the interest charged at 4 per cent on the Depreciation Fund deposited with the Government. Deducting from the gross earnings a sum of Rs. 1,00,12,774, of which Rs. 36,24,134 represented the working expenses, Rs. 28,49,864, Depreciation Fund and Rs. 35,38,776, the interest at 4 per cent on capital outlay, the net profit realized from the scheme was Rs. 96,45,913 representing 9·5 per cent per annum on the capital outlay.

Interruptions.

320. During the year under report, there were 64 interruptions to service against 81 in 1912-13. Of these, 18 were due to lightning, 12 to interference, 14 to line trouble, 4 to generation station trouble and 16 to unknown causes. In addition to the above, there were 7 pre-arranged shut downs on account of repairs and alterations at generating and receiving stations.

Accidents.

321. There were no accidents among the regular maintenance staff at Sivasamudram, but there were 2 accidents among the labourers engaged on the fourth installation works. Owing to the sheer negligence of the coolies working on the reconstruction of the Kolar Transmission line, there was one accident in which one was killed and 6 were injured.

Maintenance of channels and river condition.

322. During the low water period, the silt in the channels and forebay was removed and all the check drains were put in good condition. Water-supply in the Cauvery was very low during the last 4 months of the year

and the flow of water in the channel at that time was only 143 c.ft. per second. The discharge in the river in the early part of June 1914 having fallen so low as to cause heavy shut downs at the Kolar Gold Fields, arrangements were made with the Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram to keep open the scouring sluices of Dhanakere anicut until freshets came down the river. A sum of Rs. 16,000 was paid to the Jahgirdar on account of this. Owing to the shortage of water in the river, rebates allowed during the year were rather heavy and amounted to Rs. 2,17,072.

Miscellaneous improvements.

323. The water-supply system was materially improved by the installation of a pump with a larger capacity, the supply from which is sufficient for the needs of the Bluff. Many young trees of different varieties have been planted with a view to improve the appearance of the Bluff. Proper measures were adopted to destroy the mosquitoes and the general sanitary conditions of the Bluff were maintained in a satisfactory manner.

XIII. Railways (1913-14).

Open lines.

324. The length of the open lines of railway owned by the State remained the same as during the previous year, *viz.*,

Broad gauge	...	....	9·88 miles.
Metre gauge	...	....	401·29 miles.
Total		....	411·17 miles.

All these lines were, as usual, worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company under the revised contract.

Aided lines.

325. The Bowringpet-Kolar Light Railway, 10·92 miles in length, was opened for traffic on the 15th December 1913. This line was financed by the Kolar District Board and the capital outlay incurred till the end of June 1914 was Rs. 3,06,939. With the object of affording requisite training to local men, the line is being worked by Government on certain terms calculated to guard the District Board against any loss that might result from such an arrangement. The earnings of the line compare favourably with those from the State metre gauge branch lines for the first few years after their opening. The gross earnings from the date of opening to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 18,073 and the expenses to Rs. 14,352 or 79·41 per cent of the former, leaving a sum of Rs. 3,721 as net earnings. Adding to this the rebate payable by Government and deducting the interest on capital outlay, the net gain to the District Board amounted to Rs. 1,068.

Lines under construction.

326. The progress made in the lines under construction is briefly detailed below.

Mysore-Arsikere Railway.

327. Construction work on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway was started in October 1913 and satisfactory progress was made during the year.

Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

328. The work in connection with the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway between Bangalore and Yelahanka has to be carried out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. Beyond Yelahanka, work was in progress and plate-laying for a length of 9 miles was completed.

Tarikere-Yedahalli tramway.

329. Work on the Tarikere-Yedahalli tramway was started during October 1913 and plate-laying for a length of 10 miles was completed by the end of June 1914.

Surveys and investigation of new projects.

330. The project for the Kolar-Chikballapur Railway which is intended to link up the Bowringpet-Kolar and the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railways was submitted to the Railway Board during November 1913, but sanction was not received in time to enable construction to be started during the year. A project for a line of railway from Bangalore to Hosur *via* Bannerghatta and Anekal was prepared and submitted to the Railway Board during April 1914. The projects for the Kadur-Chikmagalur and the Chikmagalur-Hassan Lines were under the consideration of Government. The question of connecting by railway Hassan and Mangalore, as also Nanjangud and Erode was under correspondence with the Government of India.

Receipts.

331. The gross receipts from the railways owned by the State amounted to Rs. 39,19,031 against Rs. 37,21,674 in 1912-13 and the working expenses to Rs. 22,37,319 against Rs. 20,03,191 in the previous year. The percentage of working expenses to the gross receipts was 57·08 against 53·82 in the previous year. The net earnings after deducting a sum of Rs. 1,262 outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 16,80,450.

Expenditure.

332. The expenditure incurred by the State on open lines and surveys during the year was Rs. 4,80,713 and the guaranteed interest payable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line was Rs. 7,16,856. The total expenditure during the year thus amounted to Rs. 11,97,569 against Rs. 10,85,259 in the previous year.

General results.

333. The capital outlay during the year excluding the expenditure on lines under construction, surveys and other miscellaneous items was Rs. 4,76,800 and the total outlay up to the end of June 1914 was Rs. 2,57,77,506. The percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 6·52 against 6·80 in 1912-13. Deducting the one-twentieth share of surplus profits payable to the working agency, the net amount credited to the State during the year was Rs. 16,00,045 against Rs. 16,35,155 in the previous year. Again deducting from the above sum, the guaranteed interest of Rs. 7,16,856 on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,82,801, the net profit to the State was Rs. 8,83,189. This represents a return of 9·4 per cent on the balance of capital invested by the State on open lines, *viz.*, Rs. 93,94,705.

Capital outlay during the year on lines under construction.

334. The amount of capital expenditure incurred on Railway construction during the year was Rs. 14,83,599. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 7,46,866 was spent on State lines and Rs. 7,36,733 on aided lines.

Accidents.

335. During the year under report, there were on the State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company 26 accidents to persons, 35 derailments and 218 other minor accidents. On the Bowringpet-Kolar Railway one accident to persons and 11 minor accidents occurred during the year.

XIV. Post and Telegraph Offices (1913-14).

Post and Telegraph offices.

336. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Mysore State are under the control of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph departments of the Government of India. Excluding the offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State during the year under report was 398, of which 4 were head offices, 99 sub-offices and 295 branch offices. Of the 398 offices, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 54. There was no purely telegraph office during the year under report.

As usual temporary combined offices were opened at Hebbal in connection with the Southern Indian Rifle Association meeting and at the Mysore Exhibition Camp in connection with the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1913-14).

NOTE.—The figures given in this section and in Appendix XXII for 1913-14 are based on the Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.

337. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,12,15,806 against Rs. 1,16,94,567 in 1912-13. Cash balance.

338. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1913 amounted to Rs. 17,87,400 against Rs. 17,26,980 on the 1st July 1912. The demand for the year was Rs. 3,11,82,753 against Rs. 2,60,71,390 in 1912-13. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 3,29,70,153. Deducting the amount of Rs. 52,162 remitted during the year, the net demand was Rs. 3,29,17,991 against Rs. 2,77,63,530 in 1912-13. Demand.

339. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 3,01,36,222 against Rs. 2,59,76,130 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads, the total receipts during the year were Rs. 4,28,80,348 against Rs. 3,75,38,491 in 1912-13. Collection.

340. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 27,81,769 against Rs. 17,87,400 in 1912-13. Arrears remaining uncollected.

341. The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads and of receipts under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below :— Variations under receipts:

Land Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 36,704. The increase over the previous year's collection was due to the comparatively larger arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year.

Mining Revenue.—Decrease, Rs. 32,611. This revenue is fluctuating in its character depending as it does on the quantity of gold extracted each year.

Forest Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 1,04,519. The increase was mainly due to the sale of elephants captured during the Khedda operations conducted in connection with the Viceregal visit.

Excise Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 4,09,308. This increase was due to keener competition at the annual sales of shops, increased consumption of toddy and arrack by the large body of workmen employed by the State Public Works and Railway departments, and prevention of illicit distillation and toddy tree tapping.

Stamps.—Increase, Rs. 1,24,879. The increase was under the 3 heads "General Stamps," "Court Fee Stamps" and "Stamped papers for copies."

Miscellaneous other Receipts.—Increase, Rs. 60,890. The rise over the last year's receipts under this head was contributed by almost all the items comprised in it, and the most noticeable increase was under Educational and Registration receipts.

Miscellaneous Extraordinary Receipts.—Increase, Rs. 33,07,480. The large increase under this head was chiefly on account of the receipt during the year of a major portion of the accumulated surplus revenue of the Bangalore Assigned Tract, *viz.*, 30 lakhs. The interest on the Government of India securities and on the current deposit account at the Bank of Madras, Bangalore, was larger than in the previous year, as the amount due for the second half of the year 1912-13 was realised at the beginning of the

year 1913-14 and by special arrangement with the Bank of Madras, the current deposit account with the branch Bank at Bangalore carried interest during a portion of the year during which interest was not usually allowed in previous years.

Commercial Services.—Increase, Rs. 1,52,035. Under Railways there was an improvement of Rs. 2,40,632 over the last year's revenue, but as a set-off against this increase, there was a fall of Rs. 88,597 in the revenue from the Cauvery Power Scheme. The increase under Railways was as usual due to improvements in goods and coaching traffic. The decrease under Cauvery Power Scheme was on account of heavier revenue expenditure in the Sivasamudram-Kolar Section.

Expenditure.

342. The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 2,60,99,811 against Rs. 2,24,47,822 in the previous year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads amounted to Rs. 4,39,88,097 against Rs. 3,80,17,252 in the previous year. They were more than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 11,07,749.

Variations under expenditure.

343. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below:—

Revenue Collection Charges.—Increase, Rs. 1,16,764. The increase is chiefly under "Remuneration to Shanbhogs and Patels" due to payment of arrear claims.

Administration.—Increase, Rs. 8,69,543. The increase was mostly under 'General Administration,' 'Forests,' 'Police,' 'Law and Justice,' 'Army' and 'Scientific and other minor departments.' The increase under 'General Administration' occurred to some extent under Economic Conference, and Civil Secretariats, but for the most part under Reception and Entertainment of Guests. On account of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the State, the reception and entertainment charges were higher than usual. The Khedda operations in connection with the Viceregal visit and larger timber operations caused the excess under Forest. In consequence of the revision of the pay of the police force and the indirect charges of this department in connection with the Viceregal visit, the expenditure under Police was higher than in the previous year. The excess under 'Law and Justice' charges was due to the new system of paying remuneration to copyists, which has come into force with the introduction of stamped copying papers. The increased grant to the Palace Military and the large outlay on Military Works explain the increase under 'Army.'

Public Instruction.—Increase, Rs. 1,71,107. Large grants-in-aid for Village School Fund school buildings, transfer of Industrial School charges from Local Fund General to State Funds, the organization of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, the organization and equipment of the new Commercial and Industrial schools at Bangalore, and the starting of certain new schools and improvement of certain others in pursuance of the scheme for the expansion of primary education, all contributed to the increase under this head.

Medical Charges.—Increase, Rs. 35,384. The excess over the last year's figures is noticeable under "Medical Establishment" owing to the larger staff of Sub-Assistant Surgeons entertained in accordance with the revised scheme and under "Sanitation and Vaccination" due to the charges incurred on account of the Malnad Improvement Scheme recently sanctioned by Government.

Commercial Services.—1. Capital outlay. Increase, Rs. 17,16,639. The outlay on the construction of the Mysore-Arsikere Railway and the Tarikere-Yedahalli Steam Tramway chiefly accounts for the increase. The expenditure on the 4th Installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme and the Bangalore Electric Tramways was also larger than in the previous year.

Public Works.—Increase, Rs. 5,64,008. The larger outlay on the Kannambadi Reservoir Works chiefly accounts for the variation under this head. There was also some increase under repairs to roads in connection with the Viceregal visit.

Pensions.—Decrease, Rs. 40,477. The decrease under this head is due to the absence of special charges.

Miscellaneous.—Increase, Rs. 2,37,025. The increase is contributed to by the Agricultural department and the charges under the miscellaneous head. The increase under Agricultural department was due to the reorganisation of the department and that under 'Miscellaneous' was on account of a larger amount of loan having been written off during the year and to the grant drawn by the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board being larger than in the previous year.

Cash balance.

344. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,01,08,057, of which Rs. 57,97,767 were in the public treasuries, Rs. 40,28,799 in the Bank of Madras and Rs. 2,81,491 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London.

Invested surplus.

345. The total investments at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 3,34,80,075, out of which the nominal value of the Government of India securities was Rs. 2,04,07,300.

Indebtedness.

346. The main items of indebtedness were:—

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 Lakhs of Rupees.*—As no amount was paid during the year towards the liquidation of this loan, the balance which remained unclaimed at the close of the year was the same as at the beginning, *viz.*, Rs. 33,000.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £1,200,000 sterling.*—The Sinking Fund for the repayment of this loan amounted at the end of March 1913 to Rs. 83,81,173. There was during the year an addition of Rs. 3,00,977. The amount at the credit of the Fund on 31st March 1914 was Rs. 86,82,150, of which a sum of Rs. 86,82,100 represented the nominal value of Government of India stock certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance on 1st July 1913 was Rs. 76,70,120 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1913-14, withdrawn, and transferred to dead accounts, were respectively Rs. 34,20,404; Rs. 1,827; Rs. 2,37,713; Rs. 36,24,706; and Rs. 10,382. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 76,94,976.

(4) *The Four Per Cent Loan of Rupees 20 Lakhs.*—To the credit of the Sinking Fund that has been formed for the redemption of the loan raised in August 1906 for financing the Cauvery Power Scheme, there stood on the 30th June 1914, a sum of Rs. 10,66,666-10-8.

II. Excise (1913-14).

General.

347. The Second Member of Council continued to be in charge of the Excise department in addition to his duties till the 13th February 1914, when Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L., appointed as Excise Commissioner, took charge of the same.

Administrative measures.

348. The following were the chief administrative measures of the year under report:—

(1) The opening of two special liquor shops in the Kolar Gold Fields was sanctioned.

(2) The right to vend country beer in the tavern situated in the Bowringpet taluk was ordered to be disposed of by public auction.

(3) Three separate shops to sell bottled beer, which were ordered in the previous year to be opened tentatively for a term of one year at Bangalore, Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields, were allowed to be continued for one more year.

(4) The sur-charge and registration fees levied from arrack shops in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore which were hitherto credited to the Excise department were restored to the respective municipalities with certain reservations.

(5) A proviso was added to rule XII of the foreign liquor rules permitting the sale of superior Bangalore bottled beer in railway refreshment rooms and dining cars.

(6) Sanction was accorded to the reduction in the price of methylated spirit and its issue in two-gallon jars.

(7) The limit of *bona fide* possession of methylated spirit without a permit was raised from one to two gallons.

(8) A duty of Rs. 3 was imposed on every seer of 80 tolas of *bhang* imported into the State.

(9) The provisions of the Mysore Excise Regulation were extended to coca-leaves, cocaine and other allied drugs.

(10) The second volume of the Excise Manual was completed.

(11) The Detective department organised in October 1912 tentatively for one year was ordered to be continued till the end of December 1914.

(12) Under Regulation VIII of 1913, agents and servants employed by license-holders were made equally liable with their employers for acts or omissions on their part.

Distillery.

349. During the year additions and improvements were made to the distillery buildings. The contract distillery system continued to be in force during the year.

Manufacture and stock.

350. The quantity of arrack manufactured during the year amounted to 607,605 gallons and 44 drams. Inclusive of the opening balance of 12,626 gallons and 35 drams at the beginning of the year, the total stock available for issue was 620,232 gallons and 28 drams. The actual quantity issued out of the distillery together with the issues to Coorg and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, amounted to 596,888 gallons and 10 drams. This, together with the wastage to the extent of 4,448 gallons and 30 drams and a quantity of 833 gallons and 9 drams taken up for methylation, left a closing balance of 18,062 gallons and 30 drams. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was 93,573 gallons and 24 drams of ordinary spirit, 92 gallons of rectified spirit and 1,232 gallons of rum against 87,699 gallons and 32 drams, 74 gallons and 1,383 gallons respectively, in the previous year. The issue to Coorg during the year amounted to 19,049 gallons and 31 drams.

Bonded depots and arrack shops.

351. The number of bonded depots in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 69. The number of arrack shops was 752 against 758 in the previous year.

Consumption of arrack.

352. The consumption of arrack amounted to 466,107 gallons and 3 drams against 428,823 gallons and 14 drams in the previous year, showing an increase of about 8·5 per cent.

Incidence of consumption.

353. The incidence of consumption in the State as a whole was 4·16 drams as against 3·8 drams in the previous year per head of population. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields, the incidence per head of population was 50·6, 22·3 and 55·5 drams against 45·6, 22·4 and 55·7 drams in the previous year.

Foreign liquor.

354. The number of foreign liquor shops was 29 against 24 in the previous year and the number of licenses issued was 66 as against 64. The consumption of foreign liquor rose from 32,948 gallons and 19 drams in 1912-13 to 38,916 gallons and 32 drams.

Date toddy.

355. The number of date toddy shops licensed during the year was 2,548 as against 2,561 in 1912-13. The number of trees tapped within the State for the supply of toddy for these shops was 444,638 date and 6,679 cocoanut as against 422,781 date and 5,898 cocoanut trees in the previous year, while 11,589 date and 1,675 cocoanut trees were tapped in the British territory for supply to these shops against 11,545 date and 2,265 cocoanut trees in the year 1912-13. The percentage of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped was 61·0 as against 52·7 in the previous year.

356. The number of bagani toddy shops licensed during the year was 695 as against 691 in the previous year. There was an increase of 2,638 in the number of bagani trees tapped during the year, the total number being 19,443 against 16,805 in the previous year. Bagani toddy.

357. Of the two beer taverns in the Kolar Gold Fields area, one was exclusively for the sale of English draught beer and the other for the sale of country beer. The privilege of selling country beer in bottles was withdrawn from the foreign liquor licensees and the country beer tavern-keeper; and 3 separate shops were licensed exclusively for its sale in bottles. The consumption of country beer rose from 16,336 gallons in 1912-13 to 17,473 gallons in 1913-14. Country malt liquors—beer.

358. There was no change in the number of akkibhoja shops in the year under report the number being 35. Akkibhoja.

359. The number of ganja shops licensed during the year was 254 against 251 in the previous year. The quantity consumed was 9,598 seers against 9,234 seers in the preceding year. Intoxicating drugs—ganja.

360. The opium required for consumption in the State was as usual got from the Madras store-house. The number of shops during the year was 113 against 110 in 1912-13, and the quantity consumed was 1,137 seers and 40 tolas as against 1,080 seers and 68½ tolas in the previous year. Opium.

361. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 4,441 against 4,451 in the previous year. There was on an average one shop for every 3·8 villages and for every 1,285 persons against one shop for every 3·76 villages and for every 1,281 persons in the previous year. Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

362. The gross demand for the year under all heads of excise revenue, including local cess and tree rent on Government trees as well as arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 56,62,030 against Rs. 52,39,816 in the previous year. Inclusive of the amounts of Rs. 29,615 being the gain of the sale proceeds of opium and Rs. 4,033 being the proportionate share of the central distillery establishment charges recovered from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the gross demand for the year was Rs. 56,95,679. The collection during the year amounted to Rs. 55,26,079, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,69,600. A sum of Rs. 2,075 was remitted against Rs. 3,252 in the previous year. The percentage of collection was 97·2 as against 96·6 in the previous year. Excluding from the gross collections the amount of local cess, tree rent credited to other departments and the amount paid to inamdars on account of toddy revenue of their villages, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 52,04,308 as against Rs. 47,77,180 in the previous year. Financial results.

363. The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Re. 0-15-6 as against Re. 0-14-4 in 1912-13. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-7-7, Re. 0-7-3, Re. 0-0-5 and Re. 0-0-1·7 as against Re. 0-6-11, Re. 0-6-6, Re. 0-0-4·6 and Re. 0-0-0·7 in the previous year. Incidence of excise revenue.

364. The total expenditure on all heads amounted to Rs. 3,39,246 against Rs. 3,32,630 in the previous year, or 6·1 per cent of the total gross receipts against 6·5 in the previous year. Expenditure.

365. The surplus revenue of the year was Rs. 48,65,062. Surplus.

366. The expenditure on account of secret service and rewards amounted to Rs. 544 as against Rs. 683 in 1912-13 and the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 3,333 against Rs. 3,904 in the previous year. During the year 2,645 cases affecting 3,226 persons were reported against 2,440 cases affecting 2,784 persons in the previous year. The majority of these offences were in respect of breaches of license conditions. Including those pending at the beginning of the year, 2,995 cases affecting 3,668 persons had to be dealt with during the year. Protective and preventive measures.

367. The following statement shows the disposal of these cases:—

	Cases.	Persons.
Warned	678	738
Fined or compounded by departmental officers ...	1,369	1,625
Dealt with by magistrates	479	610
Struck off, withdrawn, etc.	116	154
Total ...	2,642	3,127

At the close of the year 309 cases affecting 468 persons were pending disposal before departmental officers and 44 cases involving 73 persons before magistrates.

III. Stamps (1913-14).

General.

368. The most important event in the administration of the Stamp department was the issue of stamps bearing the portrait of His Highness the Maharaja.

Stock.

369. The face value of the stock of stamps at the beginning of the year was Rs. 17,33,273 and stamps of the value of Rs. 19,86,832 were received from the Stamp Manufactory, making a total stock of the value of Rs. 37,20,105. Out of this, stamps of the value of Rs. 14,49,253 were issued for sale in the State and of Rs. 74,772 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Stamps of the value of Rs. 4 were issued for samples and there was a reduction of Rs. 62 in the total value owing to the surcharging of low values. The value of the stock at the close of the year was thus Rs. 21,96,014.

Stamp revenue.

370. The total amount of revenue realised from stamps was Rs. 10,66,358 against Rs. 9,41,434 in the previous year. Court fee, general and copy stamps mainly contributed to the increase.

Expenditure.

371. The total expenditure of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 57,406 against Rs. 98,335 in the previous year. This decrease is explained by the fact that there was increased expenditure in the previous year on account of the purchase of new machinery. The large fall in the amounts of refunds during the year under report was also responsible for the decrease.

Inspection.

372. The *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps inspected the records of 64 taluk, 5 sub-taluk and 6 sub-division offices; 4 Magistrates', 6 Munsiffs' and 3 Treasury Assistant Commissioners' courts; 20 sub-registry offices; 2 Deputy Commissioners' offices; and 2 district treasuries.

IV. State Life Insurance (1913-14).

Proposals.

373. There were 1,219 proposals during the year as against 1,442 in the previous year. Of these, 933 were accepted, 408 being for first insurance and 525 for further insurance. One hundred and one were rejected, 58 temporarily on medical grounds and 43 finally on medical and other grounds; and 185 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies issued.

374. Of the 933 policies issued, 2 were cancelled before completion. The remaining 931 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 5,58,317 on a monthly premium of Rs. 2,998-8-0.

Claims during the year.

375. During the year 63 policies held by 30 persons and assuring a bonus of Rs. 54,294 matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 25 persons holding 46 policies with an aggregate bonus of Rs. 18,868 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 3,090; and 74 persons holding 133 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 58,581 died during the year. Of these last, 5 died of plague, 17 of fever, 12 from lung complaints, 2 of heart disease, 10 of diseases of the digestive organs, 5 of dropsy, 13 of cholera, 4 of nervous affections, and 6 of other causes.

376. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 1st July 1913 was Rs. 26,69,231. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 4,12,327, of which a sum of Rs. 3,21,738 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 90,589 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,38,712, *viz.*, Rs. 1,28,169 in payment of bonuses, etc., and Rs. 10,543 on account of establishment and contingencies. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 29,42,846. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income were 33·64 and 2·55 as against 35·2 and 1·83 respectively in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting unpaid claims was 35·8 per cent of the total liability as against 33·20 per cent in 1912-13. Income and expenditure.

377. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 18,964, of which 10,077 were of first and 8,887 of further insurance, and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 97,52,204. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 15,892 assuring a total bonus of Rs. 79,51,279 and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 27,698. Of the remaining 3,072 policies, 2,438 involving a net bonus of Rs. 15,03,885 were completely discharged and claims on 247 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 90,303 were pending payment at the end of the year. Two hundred and seventy-one policies were not realising premia under the rules and 116 were incomplete, at the end of 1913-14. Of the 2,438 policies that were completely discharged, 1,457 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 7,79,969 were discharged by reason of the death of the insured, 542 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 4,57,480 by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years, 145 assuring a bonus of Rs. 89,411 by cancellation, 245 assuring a bonus of Rs. 1,59,089 by surrender and 40 assuring a bonus of Rs. 14,700 by forfeiture. Nine policies were automatically adjusted as the debts due to deferred payments of premia equalled the bonus payable. Working of the scheme since commencement.

378. There was one admission to the Family Pension Branch during the year. General.

V. Government Savings Banks (1913-14).

379. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1913 was 14,897. During the year under report, 2,106 new accounts were opened, 185 dead accounts were revived and 2,210 accounts were either closed or transferred to the dead account. There remained at the close of the year 14,978 accounts or 81 more than the number at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 519 with a balance of Rs. 3,48,185 were held by Government servants in their official capacity, 1,458 with a balance of Rs. 3,05,288 were security deposits, 2,206 with Rs. 15,23,175 were deposits on behalf of minors and the remaining 10,795 accounts with a balance of Rs. 55,18,328 were deposits by depositors on their own account. The number of dead accounts was 13,442 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 61,645. Number of accounts.

380. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 40, 5, 4, 5, 2 and 44 respectively as against 40, 5, 4, 5, 1 and 45 in the previous year. Classification of depositors.

381. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 76,70,120. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 34,20,404 as against Rs. 30,65,843 in the year previous, the balance of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 1,827 and the total interest due on the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 2,37,713. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 36,24,706 as against Rs. 28,78,833 in the previous year. The amount transferred to dead accounts during 1913-14 was Rs. 10,382. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 76,94,976. The amount of deposits was less than that of withdrawals by Rs. 2,04,302. Deposits.

Private accounts.

382. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 13,001 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 70,41,503, which gives an average balance of nearly Rs. 542 on each account against Rs. 538 in the preceding year.

Average savings.

383. The deposit of Rs. 70,41,503 held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1914 gives an average saving of Rs. 1-3-8 per head of population against Rs. 1-3-9 on 30th June 1913.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1913.)

Births.

384. The total number of births registered during the year was 108,055 against 109,002 in 1912, the birth-rate being 18·94 per one thousand of population against 19·11 in the previous year. Of the number of births, 55,058 or 50·95 per cent were boys and 52,997 or 49·05 per cent girls.

Deaths.

385. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 103,087 or 18·07 per thousand of population as compared with 102,820 or 18·02 per mille in 1912. The death-rate for 1913 was in excess of the average of the previous five years by 0·20. The number of deaths among men was 53,893 and among women was 49,194. The ratio of registered deaths per thousand of population was 18·69 among men and 17·43 among women. The largest number of deaths was in April 1913 and the smallest in February 1913. Classified according to age, the heaviest mortality was among infants under one year of age, which amounted to 108·33 per mille among male infants and 86·08 per mille among female infants. Next comes the mortality among persons of the age of 60 and above, of which the ratio per mille was 54·49 for men and 48·48 for women.

Causes of death.

386. The number of deaths from several causes registered in the State during 1913 as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

	1912	*1913*
Cholera	6,748	8,062
Small-pox	1,854	8,722
Plague	5,376	3,495
Fevers	41,057	37,137
Bowel-complaints	5,479	5,016
Respiratory diseases	2,772	2,401
Injuries	1,581	1,769
All other causes	37,953	36,485
Total ...	102,820	103,087

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1913.)

General.

387. One of the District Sanitary Officers was deputed to attend the class of instruction in malaria held at Delhi during the year.

Inspection.

388. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner inspected certain towns and villages in Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga, and Chitaldrug districts. A fairly large number of towns and villages was visited by the District Sanitary Officers in connection with inoculation, vaccination and measures for the prevention of cholera.

Sanitary works and outlay.

389. During the year, a sum of Rs. 3,69,984 was spent on sanitary works, of which Rs. 36,253 were spent on works executed by the several municipalities and the remaining Rs. 3,33,731 on works executed by the Public Works department. The Central Sanitary Board examined schemes estimated to cost Rs. 39,775. The works executed by the several municipalities were sinking and repair of wells, improvement of drains and removal of congestion, etc. Of the works executed by the Public Works department, the most important were the formation of roads and construction of drains in the Bangalore city extensions and improvement of water-supply to the Mysore city and the Kolar Gold Fields.

Village sanitation.

390. During the year under report the Village Sanitation Regulation was introduced into 214 villages. In 290 villages separate places were set apart for storing manure. At the end of the year, out of a total of 10,623 villages containing 25 or more houses, the Village Sanitation Regulation was in force in 8,881 villages, and separate places for storing manure were provided in 6,407 villages.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1913.)

Staff.

391. The staff which consisted of four District Sanitary Assistants' three Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 107 vaccinators was strengthened by the addition of eight reserve vaccinators. These vaccinators were, before appointment, specially trained in the Vaccine Institute for a period of two months.

Operations.

392. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 108,632 against 90,118 in the previous year, showing an increase of 18,514. The taluk vaccinators performed 70·28 per cent of the total number of operations, the municipal vaccinators 13·62 per cent and the Medical subordinates including the staff of the Vaccine Institute 16·10 per cent. The number of cases of primary vaccination was 99,577 against 85,940 and revaccination 9,055 against 4,178 in the previous year.

The numbers of successful cases under primary vaccination and revaccination in which the results were known were 91,835 and 5,230 respectively against 78,085 and 2,117 in the previous year. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per one thousand of population was 17·01 against 14·06 in the previous year.

Inspection.

393. The District Sanitary Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination inspected 63,172 persons during the year against 68,723 in the previous year. Of this number, 24,227 or 38·35 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 23,507 or 37·21 per cent bore small-pox marks and 15,438 or 24·44 per cent were unprotected. The medical subordinates inspected 42,103 persons against 51,746 in 1912. Among these, 23,143 or 54·97 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 10,720 or 25·46 per cent had small-pox marks and 8,240 or 19·57 per cent were unprotected.

Small-pox.

394. During the year there were 8,722 deaths from small-pox against 1,854 in the previous year, the ratio per one thousand of population being 1·53 as against 0·32 in 1912. The disease was reported from all the districts and mortality was high in the Chitaldrug district, *viz.*, 3,002. The proportion of deaths from small-pox per 1,000 deaths from all causes was 84·61 as compared with 18·03 in the year 1912.

Expenditure.

395. The total expenditure on vaccination excluding that of the Vaccine Institute amounted to Rs. 23,031 as against Rs. 23,016 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-4-5 as compared with Re. 0-5-1 in the previous year.

General.

396. During the year compulsory vaccination was newly introduced into three municipalities. As in previous years the Kurnool system of vaccination worked fairly well.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1913.)

Inoculation of calves and manufacture of vaccine.

397. During the year 539 calves were inoculated, 27 for stock and 512 for paste. In the latter, a portion of the surface was used for the cultivation of vaccine for stock as well. Of the 512 calves inoculated for paste, 12 failed and 101 had to be rejected on account of the inferior or unhealthy condition of the vesicles. The remaining 399 yielded vaccine enough for 175,875 cases. Thus each calf yielded vaccine enough for 440·77 cases against 1,435

in the previous year. The smaller average is due to the discontinuance of the Japanese method of vaccination and to the adoption of the method originally followed here. In the earlier part of the year, vaccine enough for 14,000 cases was purchased from the King's Institute, Guindy, and issued for use.

Out of the total quantity of vaccine manufactured, quantities sufficient for 36,406 and 91,993 cases were supplied to medical officers including subordinates and vaccinators, respectively. The quantity supplied to stations outside Mysore State was enough for 49,139 cases.

398. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 3,844 against Rs. 4,179 in 1912. The total expenditure during the year including the cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 8,372 against Rs. 7,114 in the previous year. Receipts and expenditure.

399. The system of hiring calves tried last year was given up and calves were, as in previous years, purchased by contract and resold. General.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1913.)

400. Mr. P. S. Achyuta Rao, Senior Surgeon, was permitted to retire from service at the end of the year. On the eve of his retirement, Government placed on record their appreciation of the services rendered by him as the Head of the Medical department. He was succeeded by Rao Bahadur Mr. T. V. Arumugam Mudaliar. General.

401. Five institutions hitherto erroneously classed as Local Fund and Municipal Fund dispensaries were included under State public dispensaries. Two Local Fund dispensaries, *viz.*, one at Melkote and the other at Mandagadde were newly opened during the year. A grant-in-aid was sanctioned for the Church of England Zenana Mission Hospital at Channapatna, the institution being thus brought under "Private aided." The total number of medical institutions in the State on the 31st December 1913 was thus 155 against 152 on the 31st December 1912, their classification being as follows:— Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

20	State public, including 6 special hospitals.
8	State non-public.
116	Local Fund.
4	Private aided.
2	Private non-aided.
5	Railway dispensaries.

402. The numbers of beds for men and women in the 134 State public, Local Fund and private aided hospitals and dispensaries (excluding the six special hospitals) were 500 and 396 against 500 and 388, respectively, in the previous year. Accommodation.

403. The special wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, were open throughout the year. The number of patients treated in them was 83 (59 Indians and 24 Europeans and Eurasians) against 62 in the previous year. The income from, and the expenditure on account of, these wards amounted to Rs. 3,268 and Rs. 564 against Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 568, respectively, in 1912. These wards are increasing in popularity. Special wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

404. The number of in-patients treated in the 134 hospitals and dispensaries referred to above, was 10,794 against 11,558 and that of out-patients was 1,332,346 against 1,288,622 in the previous year. The subjoined Number of patients treated.

statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year:—

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men ...	5,898	234·65	579,856	3,404·92	585,754	3,639·57
Women ...	3,658	125·78	277,960	1,703·30	281,618	1,829·08
Children ...	1,238	41·24	474,530	2,641·25	475,768	2,682·49
Total ...	10,794	401·67	1,332,346	7,749·47	1,343,140	8,151·14

Nationality of patients.

405. The nationality of patients treated was as follows:—

	1912	*1913*
Europeans and Eurasians	14,894	13,672
Hindus	960,505	991,992
Mahomedans	274,087	286,898
Other classes	50,694	50,578

Diseases treated.

406. The number of admissions under the most common diseases is shown below:—

	1912	*1913*
Malarial fevers	211,448	218,467
Injuries	95,335	107,712
Diseases of the eye	170,086	141,232
Diseases of the respiratory system	95,238	101,039
Rheumatic affections	44,680	47,861
Dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system	262,563	268,307
Diseases of the nervous system	30,225	33,611

The number of cases of tubercular diseases treated was 1,847 against 3,128 in 1912.

Surgical operations.

407. Surgical operations were performed on 42,709 patients, including the 55 that remained under treatment at the close of the previous year. Of these, 36,766 were cured, 5,637 relieved, 153 discharged otherwise, 97 died and 56 were under treatment at the close of the year. Of the 42,654 principal operations performed during the year, 2,102 were major ones. The number of major operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, was 866 against 821 in the previous year.

Disposal of in-patients.

408. Out of the 10,794 in-patients treated, 6,607 were cured, 1,927 relieved, 1,297 discharged otherwise, 841 died and 122 continued under treatment at the close of the year. The percentage of deaths to the total number treated was 7·79 against 9·17 last year.

Expenditure.

409. The total expenditure on account of the State public institutions (except the six special hospitals) and of the Local Fund and private aided dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,38,365 against Rs. 4,26,654 in the previous year.

Midwives.

410. The number of midwives on duty during the year was 112 against 110 in 1912. They attended to 7,944 cases against 7,226 in the previous year. Each midwife attended on an average to 70 cases against 66 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases attended to by them was 0·39 against 0·25 in the previous year.

State non-public and Railway dispensaries.

411. The total number of patients treated in the 8 State non-public and the 5 Railway dispensaries was 86,042 against 81,185 and the number of operations performed in them was 1,661 against 2,276 in 1912. The number of beds for in-patients in these institutions was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 80 for men and 23 for women.

412. The number of patients treated in the several vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries was 276,376 against 268,348 in the previous year. Of the total number treated, 250,472 were cured, 23,289 relieved or discharged otherwise, 327 died and 2,288 were under treatment at the close of the year. Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1913.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

413. On the 1st January 1913 there were 184 inmates in the Asylum and during the year there were 90 admissions, the largest on record. The total number of patients treated was thus 274, of whom 49 were cured, 8 improved, one was otherwise discharged, 16 died, and 200 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Strength of the Asylum.

The duration of the disease prior to admission was known in 43 of the cases cured. In 26 cases it was less than 3 months, in 7 it was between 3 and 6 months, in 5 between 6 and 12 months and in the remaining 5 cases it was more than a year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 198·32 against 179·54 in 1912.

414. The majority of admissions, *viz.*, 60, was as usual of patients aged between 20 and 40 years, 16 persons were between 40 and 60 years, 11 under 20 years and the remaining 3 were over 60 years of age. Of the total admissions during the year, 67 were men and 23 women; 65 were Hindus, 16 Mahomedans and 9 Christians. Age, sex, and nationality of patients admitted during the year..

415. The causes of insanity were ascertainable in 65 cases. Ganja and spirits accounted for 18 cases, sexual excess 11, mental stress 9, epilepsy 8, fever 7, child-bearing 3 and other causes 9. Causes of insanity.

416. On the 1st January 1913, there were 25 criminal lunatics and 6 men were admitted during the year, making a total of 31 (27 men and 4 women). Of these, five were discharged, leaving 26 at the close of the year. The daily average strength of criminal lunatics was 26·11 against 25·45 in the previous year. Criminal lunatics.

417. At the beginning of the year, there were 41 patients and 20 were admitted during the year making a total of 61 (33 men and 28 women). Of these, 13 were discharged and 5 died, leaving 43 (21 men and 22 women) at the close of the year. Lunatics of the Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.

418. The number of inmates treated for diseases other than insanity was 155 against 137 in the previous year, the daily average of the sick treated being 8·22 against 8·64 in the previous year. Health of the lunatics.

419. The daily average number of lunatics employed on remunerative labour was 72·82 against 52·21 in the previous year. The net profit from lunatic labour was Rs. 255 against Rs. 338 in 1912. Employment of lunatics.

420. At the beginning of the year there were 2 patients and 19 were admitted during the year, making a total of 21 (16 men and 5 women). Of these, 12 were discharged, 1 died and 8 (5 men and 3 women) remained under treatment at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 656 was recovered from private patients on account of maintenance charges. Private patients.

421. The total expenditure on account of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 25,303 against Rs. 24,777 in the previous year. The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station was Rs. 5,761 against Rs. 5,963 in the previous year. Deducting from the total expenditure this amount as well as the sums realised from the private patients, the sale proceeds of manufactured articles, etc., and the amount outstanding against private patients, the net expenditure to the State was Rs. 17,730 against Rs. 16,415 in the previous year. Cost.

422. Sweets and fruits were distributed to the lunatics and entertainments were provided for them on festive and other occasions. General..

The construction of additional cells for European women and of quarters for the matron was commenced during the year. It is expected that the completion of these buildings will not only relieve congestion in the female ward but will also provide separate accommodation for high class Hindu women.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM.

Strength of the Asylum.

423. At the beginning of the year there were 24 patients and 29 (26 men and 3 women) were admitted during the year, making a total of 53 (40 men and 13 women). Of these, 13 were discharged, 6 died and 34 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 24·76 against 24·64 in the preceding year.

Treatment.

424. The usual treatment by chalmogra oil internally and margosa oil externally was followed during the year.

Cost.

425. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 3,273 against Rs. 3,581 in the previous year.

Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

426. There were no fresh admissions during the year. The one male patient who remained at the close of the previous year was discharged in the first quarter of the year under report. The amount claimed on account of his maintenance was Rs. 2-10-0.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

427. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 763 against 784 in the previous year. Of these, 748 were discharged cured, 4 were relieved and 11 died. The daily average number of patients treated was 16·21 against 18·35 in the previous year.

Out-patients.

428. The total number of out-patients treated was 14,945 against 14,028 in 1912, the daily average being 96·87 against 90·63.

Nationality of patients.

429. The numbers of in- and out-patients according to nationality are shown below :—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians...	78	989	1,067
Mahomedans	56	2,447	2,503
Hindus	629	11,507	12,136
Other classes	...	2	2
Total	763	14,945	15,708

Surgical operations.

430. Surgical operations were performed on 1,077 patients, of whom 700 were cured, 371 were relieved, one was discharged otherwise and 5 died.

Cost.

431. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 13,638 against Rs. 15,858 in the previous year.

Training of midwives.

432. During the year four pupil midwives passed out and eight were under training.

(4) HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI'S HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

In-patients.

433. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 573 against 687 in the previous year. Of these, 457 were cured, 71 relieved, 12 discharged otherwise, 17 died and 16 remained at the close of the year. The daily average number of patients treated was 17·48 against 21·14 in 1912.

Out-patients.

434. The number of out-patients treated was 11,466 against 12,280 in the previous year. The daily average number treated was 102·65 against 108·15 in 1912.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ
(ಆರ್ಕೈವ್ಸ್ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)
ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ Accession No.....
ದಿನಾಂಕ Date.....

435. The numbers of in- and out-patients treated according to nationality are shown below:— Nationality of patients.

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	13	129	142
Mahomedans	132	2,837	2,969
Hindus	385	8,482	8,867
Other classes	43	18	61
Total ...	573	11,466	12,039

436. Surgical operations were performed on 1,021 patients, including the one that remained under treatment at the beginning of the year. Of these, 684 were cured, 332 were relieved, 4 died, and one remained at the close of the year. Surgical operations.

437. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 9,540 against Rs. 10,044 in 1912. Cost.

438. During the year, three pupil midwives passed out and three were under training. Training of midwives.

(5) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

439. The total number of patients treated in this hospital during the year was 449 against 548 in the previous year. Of these, 5 were treated for cholera, 60 for plague, 21 for small-pox and 363 for other diseases. Of the 60 patients treated for plague, 32 died. Number of patients.

440. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 5,690 against Rs. 6,568 in the previous year. Cost.

(6) THE MINTO OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

441. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 1,473 against 832 in 1912. Of these, 834 were cured, 445 relieved, 125 were discharged, 2 died and 67 remained at the close of the year. In-patients.

442. The number of out-patients treated was 14,338 against 10,451 in the previous year. Out-patients.

443. The daily average number of both in- and out-patients treated was 177·74 men, 68·35 women and 64·81 children. Daily average.

444. Of the 15,811 in- and out-patients treated during the year, 7,637 were men, 3,942 women and 4,252 children. Classified according to nationality, 507 were Europeans and Eurasians, 12,538 Hindus, 2,180 Mahomedans and 586 belonged to other classes. Sex and nationality of patients.

445. Of the 1,473 in-patients, 643 were treated for diseases of the lens and its capsule, 234 for diseases of the cornea, 136 for diseases of the iris, 89 for glaucoma, and the remaining 371 for other diseases of the eye. Diseases treated.

Of the 14,338 out-patients, 7,915 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 1,490 for diseases of the cornea, 1,330 for diseases of the lens and its capsule, 1,047 for errors in refraction, 484 for diseases of the lids, 466 for diseases of the iris, 407 for tumors and the remaining 1,199 for other diseases of the eye.

446. Surgical operations were performed on 1,498 patients including the 12 that remained under treatment at the close of the previous year. Of these, 1,192 were cured, 243 relieved, 28 discharged, 2 died and 33 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Surgical operations.

447. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 33,974 against Rs. 14,013 in the previous year. Cost.

VII. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

(Calendar year 1913.)

Toxicological analysis.

448. One hundred and thirty-three cases relating to 462 articles were received for toxicological examination, 69 cases being of suspected human poisoning, 7 of abortion, 4 of cattle-poisoning, and 49 of blood and seminal stains. The remaining 4 were miscellaneous cases. In 64 cases, poisons, etc., were detected, giving a percentage of 48·1.

Chemical analysis.

449. Three hundred and seven articles of various kinds were received for chemical analysis.

Bacteriological analysis.

450. Two thousand and three hundred articles were received for bacteriological examination, 1,394 of them being samples of water. The existence of para-typhoid fever as distinct from typhoid fever was clearly demonstrated by the tests made in the Laboratory. Forty-nine bacterial vaccines were prepared for the treatment of infections with staphylococci, streptococci, pneumococci and bacillus colli communis.

General

451. The second session of the school of hygiene for training Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors commenced on the 1st July 1913 with 13 students. All these completed the course and sat for the examination. Nine were declared to have passed the examination, with one in the first class.

VIII. Plague Administration (1913-14).

Plague attacks and deaths.

452. The recorded attacks and deaths during the year numbered 4,788 and 3,322 against 5,361 and 3,782 respectively in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 573 in the number of attacks and 460 in the number of deaths. The ratio of mortality per thousand of population was 0·58 against 0·66 in the previous year. The highest number of attacks was 654 in August 1913 and the highest number of deaths was 460 in November 1913. The lowest numbers of attacks and deaths were 44 and 30 respectively in May 1914. The Mysore district suffered most with 1,418 attacks and 987 deaths and the Chitaldrug district least with 69 attacks and 43 deaths. The number of attacks and deaths in the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore were as noted below :—

Place	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore city	79	53
Mysore city	147	102
Bangalore district	520	392
Kolar district	774	583
Tumkur district	229	162
Mysore district	1,271	885
Hassan district	350	222
Shimoga district	576	410
Kadur district	673	470
Chitaldrug district	69	43
Total ...	4,788	3,322

453. Of the total plague deaths, 1,819 or 54·75 per cent were among men and 1,503 or 45·25 per cent among women. As in the previous years, the highest mortality (1,281) was among persons between 20 and 40 years of age and the lowest (242) among those above 60 years. The percentage of deaths to attacks was 68·98 among men and 69·87 among women as compared with 69·67 and 71·58 respectively in 1912-13.

454. The following were the preventive measures adopted during the year :— Preventive measures.

(*a*) *Evacuation.*—This continued to be generally adopted. In villages people used their own hutting materials, and in towns and other places where materials were not easily procurable, bamboos were obtained from the Forest department and supplied free to the poor and at cost price to others. The District Sanitary officers and the local revenue and other officers afforded the necessary help to people in the matter of selecting suitable camping grounds, aligning huts, and rendering medical aid to patients.

(*b*) *Disinfection.*—The disinfection of houses was also continued. Disinfection by fumigation with burning neem leaves has recently been adopted. It is too early to judge about the extent to which this measure is efficacious as a disinfectant, but it is reported that it has at least the effect of driving out a large number of rats from their holes and of causing them to die rapidly.

(*c*) *Destruction of Rats.*—The systematic destruction of rats was undertaken only in the Kolar Gold Fields during the year. The total number of rats destroyed was 46,099 against 50,287 in 1912-13.

(*d*) *Inoculation.*—During the year, 9,473 persons were inoculated as against 15,779 in the preceding year. The largest number of inoculations was in the Shimoga and Tumkur districts.

455. The following is a statement of the cases treated in the various plague hospitals :— Plague hospitals.

Place	Number of cases admitted	Number of recoveries	Percentage of recoveries to admissions
Bangalore city	52	23	44·23
Mysore city	19	10	52·63
Kolar Gold Fields ...	70	10	14·28

456. As in the previous years, small establishments for temporary periods were entertained whenever necessary for attending on plague patients and for disinfecting houses. Special plague establishments continued to be maintained in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields and in connection with the Frontier Plague Protection Scheme. Staff.

457. The total expenditure incurred during the year in connection with plague preventive measures was Rs. 19,540 against Rs. 25,711 during the previous year. Expenditure.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1913-14).

Administrative measures and important educational events.

458. The important measures adopted during the year for the improvement of education are given below:—

(1) *Re-organization of Colleges.*—Arrangements were completed to provide the necessary equipment and staff for the 2 first grade colleges in connection with the B.A. Pass and the Honours courses in certain subjects. The Central College, Bangalore, was affiliated to the Madras University for the B.A. Honours course in Physics and the Maharaja's College, Mysore, in History and Economics. A new section of the Intermediate class was opened in each of the two colleges, to provide seats for the large number of boys holding school-leaving certificates.

(2) *Expansion and Improvement of Primary Education.*—As in the previous year, a special grant of 2½ lakhs of rupees was sanctioned, one lakh for the expansion of primary education and 1½ lakhs for the construction of village school buildings. Out of the former, 158 new primary schools were started at a cost of Rs. 27,372, and a sum of Rs. 29,313 was spent on improving the existing institutions. From the grant for village school buildings, allotments of Rs. 89,844 and Rs. 50,156 were placed at the disposal of the Public Works department towards the cost of incomplete works of the previous year and of new works taken up in 1913-14 respectively, and a sum of Rs. 10,000 was reserved for expenditure through the departmental agency on grants to buildings undertaken by private bodies for repairs and new works. Altogether 40 new village school buildings were arranged to be constructed during the year. Sanction was given to the opening of 1,000 aided village schools in the different districts of the State on the principles of the grant-in-aid rules, the residents of villages where such schools are started being expected to supplement the Government grant with their contributions either in kind or money.

(3) *Introduction of Compulsory Education.*—The Mysore Elementary Education Regulation was passed during the year and a scheme for introducing it in 15 selected centres was sanctioned. A special officer of the status of a Deputy Inspector was appointed in this connection.

(4) *Re-organization of Normal Schools.*—To meet the increasing demand for trained teachers, a scheme for remodelling the training schools and increasing their number was sanctioned during the year. The main features of the scheme are the conversion of the Normal School at Mysore into a Training College by the addition of a training class for graduate teachers, the remodelling of the training schools at Shimoga and Kolar and the opening of a new training school at Tumkur. The scales of pay of the existing normal school establishments were suitably revised so as to attract efficient and qualified teachers.

(5) *Manual and Kindergarten Instruction.*—As in the previous year, there were 9 wood-sloyd centres and 47 paper-sloyd centres. The number of pupils who received instruction in wood-sloyd increased from 1,321 to 1,420 and in paper-sloyd from 3,739 to 3,887. The increase of sloyd centres and the introduction of more efficient arrangements in connection with the teaching of sloyd were sanctioned during the year.

(6) *Educational Exhibitions.*—Three educational exhibitions were organised during the year, one at Mysore in connection with the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition during the Dasara festivities of 1913, another at

the Bangalore High School during the Christmas of the same year and the third at Hassan during May 1914. These exhibitions were very popular and were largely attended.

(7) The scales of pay of educational officers under direction, inspection, colleges, high schools and Anglo-Vernacular schools were suitably revised, so as to satisfy the reasonable claims to promotion of deserving officers and to attract fresh men of ability to the department.

(8) The Grant-in-aid Code was revised and facilities were created for the growth of English education in village schools.

(9) Mr. C. R. Reddy, Professor, Maharaja's College, Mysore, was deputed to visit Canada, Japan and other countries to study the educational institutions of those countries. Mr. T. Denham, Principal of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, was also deputed to Australia to study the system of universities in that country. Mr. Usher, Professor of Chemistry in the Central College, was deputed to visit a number of educational institutions in England to study the advancement of chemical science and Mr. M. T. Narana Iyengar, Professor of Mathematics, was sent on deputation to Madras to attend the mathematical lectures of Mr. E. H. Neville.

(10) The benefits of the State Life Insurance were extended to the teachers of aided schools.

(11) The Inspector-General visited Bombay and Poona in March 1914 to study the working and management of the technical and other institutions in those cities.

(12) A Deputy Inspector-General of Education was appointed to be in direct charge of vernacular primary and secondary education.

(13) An Inspectress of Hindustani girls' schools was employed to improve the efficiency of those schools.

(14) The Mysore Secondary School-leaving Certificate was accepted by the Government of Madras as equivalent to the Madras School-leaving Certificate.

(15) A scheme for imparting practical instruction in primary and secondary schools was sanctioned.

(16) Fifty scholarships of Rs. 5 each were sanctioned for being awarded annually to pupils of village elementary schools to enable them to continue their secondary education in the lower secondary schools at taluk stations.

Number of schools and scholars.

459. The number of public institutions increased from 2,725 to 3,001 and their attendance from 131,539 to 158,334; the number of private institutions increased from 1,843 to 2,133 and their attendance from 24,901 to 29,396. The total number of institutions both public and private increased from 4,568 to 5,134 and their attendance from 156,440 to 187,730. The average daily attendance at public institutions was 108,939 or 78·6 per cent of the average number on the monthly rolls against 94,680 or 75·6 per cent in 1912-13. There was one school to every 5·73 square miles of the area and to every 1,111 persons of the population of the State. The percentages of male and female pupils to the male and female population of school-going age according to the census figures of 1911 were 35·6 and 7·8 respectively. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 21·9.

Proportion of scholars to population.

460. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State rose from 1 in 36 to 1 in 31, Bangalore showing the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 23 and Kadur the lowest, *viz.*, 1 in 35. In the percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age, Bangalore continued to take the first place, Tumkur came next in order and Kadur last. Bangalore also showed the highest percentage of female pupils to the female population of school-going age, Tumkur and Mysore coming next in order, and Kadur and Chitaldrug coming last.

Number of pupils according to sex.

461. The following table gives the number of pupils for 1913-14 according to sex in the various kinds of institutions:—

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils	Number of institutions for female pupils	Number of male pupils	Number of female pupils
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Colleges	6	2	741	16
High Schools (English)	14	2	4,533	51
High Schools (Vernacular)	2	...	30	...
Middle Schools	229	81	31,286	9,785
Primary Schools	2,272	308	85,811	22,332
Normal Schools	3	2	99	21
Kindergarten Schools	2	...	39	8
Industrial Schools	25	2	1,261	125
Commercial Schools	4	...	174	19
Engineering Schools	2	...	131	...
Sanskrit Schools	42	...	1,705	97
Agricultural School	1	...	29	...
Schools for the deaf mutes and the blind ...	2	...	41	...
Total ...	2,604	397	125,880	32,454
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
For pupils of both sexes.—				
Advanced		7	134	26
Elementary		2,126	28,305	931
Grand total ...		5,134	154,319	33,411

Nationality of scholars.

462. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools, 570 were Europeans and Eurasians, 2,918 were Native Christians, 24,178 were Mahomedans, 126,779 were Hindus and 3,889 were Parsees and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 2·4 in the case of Hindus, 8·3 in the case of Mahomedans, 11·2 in the case of Native Christians, 10·9 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 3·0 in the case of others. Comparing the progress of female education in the different sections of the population, the total number of female pupils in all the schools of the State, *viz.*, 33,411, was made up of 329 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,165 Native Christians, 6,456 Mahomedans, 5 Parsees, 9,358 Brahmins, 260 Kshatriyas, 1,395 Vaisyas, 4,122 Lingayets, 383 Jains, 8,666 other high caste Hindus, 860 low caste Hindus and 412 others. Compared with the female population of the respective communities, the percentage of female pupils was 0·96 in the case of Hindus, 4·6 in the case of Mahomedans, 7·4 in the case of Native Christians, 15·8 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 0·97 in the case of others.

Number of institutions with reference to special classes.

463. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians decreased from 7 to 6 and their attendance from 590 to 551. For Mahomedan boys there were 8 Anglo-Hindustani schools with 1,155 pupils, 48 Hindustani middle schools with 4,023 pupils of whom 119 were girls, and 237 Hindustani primary schools with 9,115 pupils of whom 1,476 were girls. For Mahomedan girls there were 27 Hindustani middle schools with 1,912 pupils and 73 primary schools with 2,779 pupils. The number of schools for backward classes such as Holeyas, Madigas and Waddars, increased from 120 to 174 of which 114 were departmental, 47 were aided and 13 unaided. The number of pupils in these schools rose from 3,006 to 4,795, of whom 4,032 were boys and 763 girls. The number of schools for Lambanis decreased from 12 to 11, but their strength increased from 281 to 323 of whom 97 were girls.

464. Of the 421 public institutions for collegiate, secondary and special education, 4 were Sanskrit colleges, 1 a Kannada college, 2 Kannada high schools, 42 Sanskrit schools, 135 Anglo-Kannada schools, 3 English middle schools, 8 Anglo-Tamil schools, 8 Anglo-Hindustani schools, 75 Kannada middle schools, 75 Hindustani middle schools, 3 Telugu middle schools, 2 Tamil middle schools and 1 Panchama middle school. The remaining 62 institutions were English colleges, high schools and schools for special education, where instruction was imparted in English and one or more vernacular or classical languages. Of the 2,272 public primary boys' schools, 2,082 were Kannada schools, 188 Hindustani schools, 1 a Telugu school and 1 a Mahratti school. Of the 308 primary schools for girls, 233 were teaching Kannada, 72 Hindustani, 2 Tamil and 1 Mahratti. Of the 2,133 private institutions, 2 taught Arabic or Persian, 5 Sanskrit, 2,124 a vernacular and 2 the Koran. Number of schools and scholars in respect of languages taught.

In the public schools, 18,556 pupils learnt English, 10,214 a classical language, 12 French and 149,150 a vernacular language. Of the 29,396 pupils in private institutions, 84 learnt English, 294 a classical language and 29,018 a vernacular language.

465. There were 3 English and 5 Oriental institutions for collegiate education, 18 high schools and 310 middle schools for secondary education and 2,580 public schools for primary education. Standard of education.

466. The following table gives the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1912-13 and 1913-14:—

	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper Primary Vernacular		Lower Primary Vernacular	
	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14
Boys	2·43	2·22	10·60	11·45	4·12	3·69	15·95	13·20	66·90	69·44
Girls	0·19	0·24	2·25	3·33	2·44	2·13	10·44	9·15	84·68	85·15

467. The number of night schools intended chiefly for day-labourers and artizans increased from 84 to 110 of which 87 were aided, and 23 unaided. Of the 110 schools, 82 were Kannada schools, 1 a Telugu school, 11 Hindustani schools, and 16 were Panchama schools. Night schools.

468. The number of village indigenous schools which are registered for aid on the result system under special grant-in-aid rules increased from 152 to 206; and their strength from 3,191 to 4,514 of whom 357 were girls. Aided village indigenous schools.

469. The number of normal schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 5, of which 3 were for training masters, *viz.*, the schools at Mysore, Kolar and Shimoga, and 2 for training school mistresses, *viz.*, the training department of the Maharani's College, Mysore, and the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore. The total number of masters under training was 440 against 205 and that of school mistresses 21 against 28 in the previous year. Normal schools.

The strength of the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore, increased from 6 to 11. Three girls were sent up for the written portion of the Teachers' Certificate examination of the lower secondary grade and 2 were successful. Four girls passed the practical test of the same examination. In the examination for proficiency in sewing, 5 girls passed with 4 in the first class.

There were 10 girls in the training department of the Maharani's College, Mysore, against 22 in the previous year. Two girls appeared for the certificate examination of the upper secondary grade and both of them passed. Out of 19 girls that were sent up for the examination of the lower secondary grade, 9 passed in theory and 8 in the practical test.

470. The number of industrial schools increased from 23 to 27 and their strength from 1,178 to 1,386 of whom 125 were girls. Of the 27 Industrial schools.

industrial schools, 2 were under Government management, 22 were aided schools for boys, 1 was an aided school for girls and 2 were unaided schools.

The old Industrial and Engineering schools at Mysore were amalgamated and formed into the Chamarajendra Technical Institute in May 1913. A commercial section was also added to this Institute. The number of pupils in the industrial section of the Institute was 203 against 192 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly in the fine arts and commerical sections. Of the 203 pupils, 122 were in the industries and crafts section, 11 in the workshop section, 36 in the arts section and 34 in the commercial section. Pupils of all denominations were represented in the school. Twenty-six pupils appeared from the industries and crafts section for the Madras Technical examinations in cabinet making, smithy and fitters' work of the elementary and intermediate grades and 21 were successful, 4 being placed in the first class. In order to give advanced training in different branches of industries as well as to afford the students an opportunity of learning business on commercial lines, a workshop was attached to the Institute. In the fine arts section, 20 candidates appeared for the Madras Technical examinations of various grades and 14 were successful with 1 in the first class. The Industrial School at Channapatna, continued to be under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. In the Government Industrial School at Sagar, there were 16 pupils against 8 in the previous year, of whom 12 were in the carpentry class and 4 in the smithy class. The strength of the Government Carpentry School at Hole-Narsipur decreased from 43 to 39. The subjects taught were carpentry, smithy and drawing. These two schools showed good progress during the year. The 3 Government weaving schools in the State, *viz.*, the schools at Chiknayakanhalli, Molakalmuru and Dodballapur, had 49, 22 and 63 pupils on the rolls against 25, 26 and 62 respectively in 1912-13. The subjects taught in these schools were weaving and carpentry. The school at Chiknayakanhalli taught drawing in addition. This school as well as the one at Molakalmuru did good work during the year.

Of the aided industrial schools in the State, the Sri Lakshmi-Narasimha Dharma Patasala, Bangalore, the Mission industrial schools at Tumkur and Kolar, the industrial schools at Melkote and Hassan and the Weaving Institute at Hole-Narsipur are the more important ones. The subjects taught in these schools were carpentry, drawing, smithy, rattan work, rope-making, clay-modelling, masonry, fitting, iron-casting, weaving and painting. Cap-making was the chief industry taught in the aided Wesleyan Mission Girls' Orphanage Industrial School at Hassan. Two girls of the school passed the Teachers' Certificate examination for proficiency in sewing. In the aided Panchama Industrial School at Tiptur, the advanced students prepared sandals, shoes, and bed-straps. The Mahadeva Industrial School at Bangalore taught elementary carpentry, rattan work and free-hand drawing. Besides these, there were industrial schools at Srinivaspur, Bagepalli, Goribidnur and Chitaldrug where the pupils were taught carpentry. There were 2 unaided industrial schools, *viz.*, the Sri Krishna Weaving Factory and the Panchama School for girls, both in the Mysore city. In the former institution, there were 15 looms in active work. The latter was maintained by the Depressed Class Education Mission.

Schools for special instruction.

471. The number of pupils in the Engineering section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute increased from 51 to 89, of whom 21 were in the senior sub-overseers' class, 34 in the junior sub-overseers' class and 34 in the shekdari class. The results of the school in the final examinations conducted by the Board and in the Madras Technical examinations were satisfactory. The students of the senior class were taken out on excursion to Bezwada and Dowleshwaram anicuts during the year.

472. The Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, was started on the 7th July 1913 and there were 42 students on the rolls at the end of the year. The subjects of instruction at the institution were management and care of oil engines, erection of machinery and working of mills,

electrical work including operating, driving of motor cars and carpentry including cabinet work. Arrangements are being made to open 3 more classes in the school, *viz.*, an industrial teachers' training class, a telegraphic signallers' class and a railway class for the training of permanent way inspectors and drivers.

473. The number of commercial schools increased from 2 to 4, of which 2 were Government institutions, *viz.*, the Government Commercial School, Bangalore, and the commercial section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, and 2 aided, *viz.*, the aided Commercial School, Bangalore and the Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore. Both the Government schools were newly started during the year. The subjects taught in the Government Commercial School, Bangalore, were type-writing, short-hand, book-keeping, commercial correspondence and office routine. The number of pupils on the rolls was 88. At the Mysore Government Technical examinations, 13 passed in type-writing with one in the first class, 4 in short-hand with 3 in the first class, 28 in book-keeping with one in the first class and 5 in commercial correspondence and office routine. The number on the rolls of the commercial section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute was 34, of whom 2 were Brahmin girls. Instruction in type-writing was imparted in this section. All the 9 students who were sent up for the elementary type-writing examination of the Mysore Government passed in theory, while 8 passed in the practical portion with one in the first class. For the Madras Government Technical examination in elementary type-writing, 6 appeared of whom 5 passed with one in the first class. The strength of the aided Commercial High School, Bangalore, decreased from 58 to 46 and the number of subject pupils from 114 to 110. At the technical examinations held by the Union of Educational Institutions, Birmingham, 26 pupils passed with 5 in the first class. The Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore, had 25 pupils against 36 in the previous year. The subjects taught in the school were short-hand, type-writing and book-keeping. At the Madras Government Technical examination, 16 candidates passed in type-writing, short-hand and book-keeping, of the elementary and intermediate grades and at the examinations conducted by the National Union of Teachers, Birmingham, 15 passed in the same subjects.

During the year under report, 2 graduate teachers were undergoing commercial training in the Commercial College at Bombay and arrangements have also been made for the training of a number of stipendiary students in the Government Commercial College at Bombay.

A scheme for holding a public examination of the elementary grade in commercial subjects was newly sanctioned during the year and the first public examination was held at the end of the year in 2 centres, *viz.*, Bangalore and Mysore.

474. The school for the deaf mutes at Mysore had 14 pupils on its rolls as in the previous year. Of these, 9 were in the articulation class, 3 read Kannada Book I and 3 advanced pupils could read from any printed Kannada book. In Arithmetic, 3 advanced pupils knew compound rules. Eight deaf mutes learnt weaving, 2 tailoring and knitting; 2 prepared fine rattan articles by themselves and 3 others made rattan articles of common use with some help. A drawing class for deaf mutes was started in January last and the progress made by the pupils was satisfactory. Medals, certificates and money prizes were won by the school for its fine specimens of rattan articles at the exhibitions in Madras, Bangalore, Dharwar and Pudukota. A silver medal was obtained by the school at the Dasara Exhibition for the fine checks manufactured by 2 deaf mutes besides certificates for other articles prepared in the school.

475. The school for the blind at Mysore had 27 pupils on its rolls against 21 in the previous year. Two of the advanced pupils learnt English and the others learnt Kannada by means of the Braille characters. In Arithmetic, 9 of them had advanced up to fractions. Altogether 18 blind boys learnt vocal music and most of them knew how to play on the 'Vina'

or to practise on *Tabala*. Religious and moral lessons were given and the Adhyayana class made some progress.

476. The number on the rolls of the aided Kindergarten School at Chitaldrug increased from 11 to 12 and a small fee was levied for each pupil. In the unaided Children's School, Mysore, in addition to general education, instruction was given in paper-cutting, rattan work, drawing, and needle work. The number of pupils on the rolls was 123 of whom 48 were girls.

Results of examinations.

477. In the B.A. Degree examination of the Madras University, 55 appeared for the Language branch, of whom 25 passed with one in the first class. In the Science branches, 5 out of 16 passed in Physics; in Mathematics, all the 4 that appeared passed with 2 in the first class and 3 out of 4 passed in Natural Science. In History and Economics, 5 out of 26 passed; and in Group VI (two languages), 1 candidate appeared and secured a pass. In the Intermediate examination, out of 164 examined, 63 passed with 14 in the first class. Eighteen out of 42 candidates that appeared for the Madras Matriculation examination and 3 candidates that appeared for the Bombay Matriculation examination passed. For the public examination held in the State in connection with the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Scheme, 638 candidates were registered from several high schools, of whom 609 sat for the examination. The marks obtained by these candidates were published and no declaration was made with regard to their eligibility for admission into colleges or for entry into public service. At the English Lower Secondary examination, 1,531 candidates were examined and 704 passed with 35 in the first class and 394 in the second class. The other 275 candidates that passed were examined in only one subject, *i.e.*, English. In the Vidwat examination for high proficiency in Sanskrit, 35 passed out of 44 examined, of whom 17 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, 4 from the Melkote Sanskrit College, 3 from the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, 1 from the Sanskrit Patasala, Dharwar, and 10 were private candidates. Of the 35 successful candidates, 4 passed in Yajurveda, 5 in Dharmasastra, 7 in Jyotisha, 5 in Vyakarana, 6 in Tarka, 5 in Vedanta and 3 in Sahitya.

478. At the Vernacular Upper Secondary examination, 43 were examined and 18 passed. At the Vernacular Lower Secondary examination, 2,332 were examined and 792 passed with 31 in the first class and 711 in the second class. The rest of the candidates that passed were examined in only one subject: 42 in Sanskrit, 6 in Persian, 1 in Urdu and 1 in Telugu. For the Vidyarthi or Pupils' examination, 276 candidates appeared and 181 passed with 82 in the first class.

479. At the examination for Teachers' certificates, 21 out of 25 passed in the upper secondary grade including 2 female candidates and 53 out of 109 passed the lower secondary grade including 10 female candidates. For the examination in Practical Agriculture, 15 appeared and 11 passed. At the examination for proficiency in sewing, 5 girls passed with 4 in the first class.

Students' hostels.

480. The number of hostels or boarding houses for students increased from 26 to 27, of which 23 were for boys and 4 for girls. Excluding the students in 3 boarding houses for which no returns were available, there were in all 1,026 boarders of whom 805 were boys and 221 were girls. Of the 1,026 boarders, 162 were in colleges, 234 were in the high school classes, 214 in the middle school classes, 209 in primary schools and 207 in special schools. All the hostels were under good management and the health of the boarders was satisfactory.

Physical education.

481. Proper attention was paid to physical education in the colleges and schools of the State. In the Central College, students took a lively interest in cricket, foot-ball, tennis and hockey. At the gymnastic competition in Mysore, the Central College team won the cup and a student of the college gained the gold medal. In the Maharaja's College, Mysore, the usual out-door games and gymnastics were encouraged. The senior girls in the Maharani's College, Mysore, took keen interest in tennis and the junior

girls in badminton and other games. Special attention was paid to the physical education of the students in the several high schools and middle schools in the State.

Controlling agencies.

482. The inspection staff consisted of 1 Inspector-General, 1 Deputy Inspector-General, 2 Circle Inspectors, 9 Deputy Inspectors of whom 1 was for Hindustani schools, 1 Inspectress for Hindustani girls' schools and 14 Assistant Deputy Inspectors of whom 2 were for Hindustani schools, and 1 for Sanskrit schools. The Inspector-General visited several educational institutions in the Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Hassan and Kadur districts. A fair amount of inspection work was done by the rest of the staff.

483. During the year, the village school committees rendered valuable help to the department in improving the organization and maintaining the discipline of schools in rural areas. At their instance, several charitably disposed gentlemen came forward to repair and construct school houses and to collect funds for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 15,612 was subscribed, of which Rs. 12,250 were paid during the year. Forty-seven private buildings were given over to the department for opening new schools. As a striking example of this liberality, it may be mentioned that a gentlemen in the Gundlupet taluk has constructed a decent building for the school in his village and has also offered an endowment of Rs. 3,500 for its maintenance.

Expenditure on public instruction.

484. The aggregate expenditure on public instruction in Mysore during 1913-14 was Rs. 21,24,860 against Rs. 20,01,303 in the previous year. The main items of expenditure are given below:—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men ...	1,73,772	...	4,40,599	3,35,521	36,279	1,17,054	11,03,225
For women ...	12,171	...	1,28,189	72,040	4,252	2,102	2,18,754
Total ...	1,85,943	...	5,68,788	4,07,561	40,531	1,19,156	13,21,979

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37,349	91,773	96,171	3,21,621	98,310	1,57,657	8,02,881

Sources of expenditure.

485. The sources from which the above expenditure was incurred are given below:—

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14
	Rs.	Rs.		
State Funds ...	12,02,871	12,96,215	60·10	61·00
Local Funds ...	3,62,184	4,11,625	18·10	19·37
Municipal Funds ...	30,496	32,425	1·50	1·52
Fees ...	1,81,725	2,08,953	9·10	8·27
All other sources ...	2,24,027	1,75,642	11·20	9·83
Total ...	20,01,303	21,24,860	100·00	100·00

Of the total expenditure from all sources, the colleges absorbed 8·75 per cent, high schools for boys 7·73 per cent, middle schools for boys 13·02 per cent, primary schools for boys 15·80 per cent, girls' schools 9·43 per cent and special schools 7·52 per cent and 37·75 per cent was spent on indirect expenditure.

486. The average cost of education per head of population increased from Re. 0-5-7 to Re. 0-6-0, of which State revenues provided Re. 0-3-8 as against Re. 0-3-4 in 1912-13. Of the total expenditure on education, a sum of Rs. 9,91,708 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 7,360 on municipal schools, Rs. 3,14,318 on aided institutions, Rs. 8,593 on unaided institutions and Rs. 8,02,881 on the several items under indirect expenditure. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government institutions calculated only on direct expenditure was Rs. 9-4-2 against Rs. 9-4-8 in the previous year. In aided schools, the cost was Rs. 11-3-6 against Rs. 13-4-0 in 1912-13, of which a sum of Rs. 3-14-6 was met from Provincial revenues and Re. 0-12-3 from Local and Municipal Funds against Rs. 3-12-3 and Rs. 1-0-9 respectively in the previous year. In the unaided schools, the cost was Rs. 3-4-7 against Rs. 3-10-2 in 1912-13. Taking all classes of institutions together, the average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 9-8-7 against Rs. 10-1-2 in 1912-13.

Outlay on English colleges and high schools.

487. The expenditure on English colleges was Rs. 1,59,906, of which a sum of Rs. 96,309 was spent on the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 52,537 on the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Rs. 11,060 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total cost of educating a pupil on the average monthly roll was Rs. 379-2-8 for the Central College, Rs. 212-11-2 for the Maharaja's College and Rs. 2,765 for the Maharani's College. The amount spent on high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 1,64,202, the average annual cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 39-1-1.

Expenditure on primary education.

488. The amount spent on primary education for boys was Rs. 3,35,521 against Rs. 2,99,762 in 1912-13. The percentage of expenditure on primary education for boys to the total expenditure on education was 15·80 against 14·98 in the previous year.

Expenditure on female education.

489. The outlay on female education was Rs. 2,26,996 and it was met from the following sources:—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,51,192
Local Funds	22,925
Municipal Funds	5,959
Fees	3,315
Subscriptions and endowments	43,605
Total ...	2,26,996

Fees were levied only in aided schools for European and Eurasian girls.

Expenditure on students' hostels.

490. The expenditure on students' hostels was Rs. 97,184 against Rs. 84,223 in 1912-13. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 86,854 was spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 10,330 on those for girls. The cost was met as shown below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	10,954
Local Funds	...
Fees	50,562
Subscriptions and endowments	35,668
Total ...	97,184

Scholarships.

491. The expenditure on scholarships during the year was Rs. 96,171 or 4·53 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of the scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 22,800, in professional colleges Rs. 32,602, in secondary schools Rs. 10,434, in primary schools Rs. 1,072, and in special schools other than training schools Rs. 29,263. The expenditure on scholarships granted for technical and special studies outside the State was Rs. 32,601, of which a sum of Rs. 10,565 was for the study of medicine, Rs. 2,723 for engineering, Rs. 3,911 for forestry, Rs. 1,650 for agriculture and veterinary science and Rs. 13,752 for technical arts and commercial subjects.

The amount spent on Damodar Das scientific research and technical education scholarships during the year was Rs. 13,406. Of the 4 students that were undergoing training in the previous year, one who was studying mining and metallurgy finished his course, and another who was studying electrical engineering in America continued the course at his own cost. One new scholarship was sanctioned during the year to an Assistant Professor of Chemistry to undergo training at the Imperial College, South Kensington, London.

The number of scholarships granted to widow pupils during the year was 41, of which 5 were held in the high school classes and the rest in Anglo-Vernacular schools.

For Mahomedan students, 44 scholarships were granted during the year amounting in all to Rs. 1,486. Of these, 8 were held in the college classes ; 29 in the secondary schools; and 7 scholarships each of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem were held by the Mahomedan students of Mysore studying in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. For Mahomedan girls, 11 scholarships of the value of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 amounting in all to Rs. 315 were granted from the Gumbuz funds.

A sum of Rs. 251 was spent on Pallegar scholarships against Rs. 302 in 1912-13.

Grants-in-aid.

492. The amount disbursed in the shape of grants-in-aid to educational institutions during the year was Rs. 2,00,458 or 9·43 per cent of the total expenditure on education against Rs. 1,44,707 or 7·23 per cent in 1912-13. The contributions from various funds are given below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,76,585
Village School Fund	3,010
Local Funds General	7,903
Municipal Funds	12,960
Total ...	2,00,458

Out of the State contribution of Rs. 1,76,585, a sum of Rs. 16,530 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 33,587 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 24,980 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 20,130 to Sanskrit colleges and schools, Rs. 68,519 to industrial and other special schools, Rs. 11,453 to students' hostels and Rs. 1,386 for scholarships in aided institutions.

Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

493. The total amount of grants paid from State funds towards building and other charges during the year was Rs. 13,770, of which a sum of Rs. 11,900 was allotted to building works and Rs. 1,870 to furniture, apparatus and books.

Expenditure on buildings.

494. The total amount spent on Government educational buildings during the year was Rs. 2,97,989 against Rs. 2,66,623 in 1912-13. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 1,64,383 was spent from the Public Works budget on colleges, high schools and special schools and Rs. 1,33,606 on taluk and village schools. The important works that were completed or in progress during the year were:—

(1) The new building for the Chemical Laboratory of the Central College, Bangalore.

(2) New building for the Government High School, Bangalore.

(3) New building for the Agricultural School, Bangalore.

(4) A new building for the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore.

(5) Improvements to the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

(6) Improvements to the Maharani's College, Mysore.

(7) The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

(8) Improvements to the students' homes at Kolar, Tumkur and Hassan.

(9) Construction of a students' home at Chitaldrug.

(10) Buildings for the Anglo-Vernacular School and the Girls' School at Malleswaram.

(11) Construction of 5 new buildings for taluk Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools and improvements to 9 existing buildings.

(12) Forty new buildings for village schools.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1913-14).

Encouragement to authors.

495. Out of the annual provision of Rs. 4,000 set apart for the encouragement of authors, a sum of Rs. 3,779 was spent for patronage of books against Rs. 3,190 in 1912-13. The chief items of expenditure are given below :—

A sum of Rs. 500 was paid as the annual subscription for 200 copies of the *Karnataka Granthamala*, Rs. 200 for 200 copies of the *Karnataka Chandrika*, Rs. 210 for 42 copies of the *Educational Review* and Rs. 115 for 23 copies of the *Indian Education*. A sum of Rs. 400 was paid as the subscription for a period of six months for 200 copies of the *Karnataka Kavyakalanidhi*, and Rs. 112 for 75 copies of the *Subebahar*. Twenty sets of *Bhagavatam* were purchased at a cost of Rs. 500 and 29 copies of Rigveda, parts VIII and IX, at a cost of Rs. 406. The other books patronised were the *Kingdom of Righteousness* and the *Land of the Rising Sun*.

III. Literature (1913-14).

Publications registered.

496. There were 167 books (including periodicals) registered in the State during the year under Act XXV of 1867 as against 128 in the previous year. Of these, 83 were in Kannada, 17 in English and other European languages, 6 in Sanskrit and 11 in more than one language. Copyright was secured in respect of 66 publications against 79 in the previous year.

Nature of literature.

497. Arranged according to the subject matter, 25 were works on religion, 2 on scientific subjects, 1 on law and 2 on philosophy, 6 treated of poetry, 5 of drama, 10 of history including geography, while 9 related to fiction, 2 to biography and 12 to language. There were 15 periodicals and 28 miscellaneous publications.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1913-14).

Number of muzrai institutions.

498. In addition to the extensive inam lands enjoyed by the various muzrai institutions, an aggregate cash grant of Rs. 3,20,700 was given by Government for the up-keep of 1,652 institutions. Out of these, 31 institutions enjoying a total cash grant of Rs. 35,058 are situated in British India and the rest in the Mysore State.

Construction and repairs.

499. One hundred and one muzrai institutions were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 50,979, of which Rs. 41,979 came from the surplus funds of the institutions concerned and contributions from the devotees interested and the balance of Rs. 9,000 was contributed by the State.

Revision of the scales of expenditure in muzrai institutions.

500. Scales of expenditure were revised during the year under report in the case of the following institutions:—

(1) Sri Venkataramanaswami temple at Alamagiri, Chintamani taluk.
(2) Prasanna Nanjundeswaraswami temple at Santepet, Mysore.
(3) Sri Narasimhadevaru and other temples at Kuppagadde, Sorab taluk.
(4) Chikkadevamma temple on the Hill, Heggaddevankote taluk.
(5) Dattatreyaswami temple at Sagar.
(6) Gaddam Venkataramanaswami temple at Devaraya Gudipalli, Bagepalli taluk.
(7) Gopalakrishna and Ramesvara temples at Gopalapur Agrahar, Tirthahalli taluk.
(8) Ramalingesvaraswami temple at Avani; Mulbagal taluk.
(9) The Branch Uttaradi mutt at Seringapatam.
(10) The Annachattrams at Ramanathpur, Bisle and Chikballapur.
(11) The chattram built by Mr. Kaule Dyavappa, at Sagar.

Matts.

501. The management of the Sri Vyasarayaswami, the Sri Uttaradi, the Sri Sivaganga, the Sri Subrahmanya, the Sravanabelagola, the Hariharpur, the Majjigehalli, the Bisagni and Bandigade Sampige matts continued to remain with Government.

Prince Gulam Mahomed charity fund.

502. The income of this charity fund amounted to Rs. 6,115-7-5 and the expenditure to Rs 5,918-14-1. On the 30th June 1914, there were 159 recipients of the charity, of whom 93 were Mahomedans, 47 Christians and 19 Brahmins.

The Gumbuz.

503. The Gumbuz containing the tombs of Nawabs Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the masjids at Seringapatam were preserved in good condition and the usual services therein duly performed. Three Hindustani schools and a langarkhana were maintained out of the funds of the institution.

Deposits by private individuals.

504. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was invested during the year by Tayamma, wife of Bhupalam Subbaraya Chetty at the favorable rate of interest allowed for charitable endowments, for maintainting a free feeding institution within the limits of the Civil and Military Station. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 3,600 was deposited by the Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha at Bangalore to serve as a permanent fund for the up-keep of the institution. The total of such deposits aggregated Rs. 2,73,200 exclusive of the sum of Rs. 3,27,350 which had been deposited with Government prior to 1908 when the practice of receiving deposits for charitable purposes was revived.

Grant-in-aid institutions.

505. The following institutions received the usual annual grants-in-aid from the State:—

	Rs.
1. The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	600
2. The Girdlestone Home for Incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
3. Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore city	600
4. The Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore city	225
5. Anathalaya at Mysore	600
6. Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha at Melkote	120

A grant of Rs. 25 was made to the Bangalore Sanskrit College in connection with the Ganesa Utsavam and a lump-sum provision of Rs. 500 was made for the maintenance of tender orphans.

The Sanskrit and Ayurvedic Colleges.

506. The Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore and the Ayurvedic College at Mysore continued to do good work during the year. A class has been opened in the former to impart instruction to students desiring to qualify for the Oriental Titles Examination of the Madras University. A Committee was constituted under the presidency of the First Member of Council to consider the improvement of Sanskrit education in the State and to revise the courses of study in the college.

507. During the year, a departure was made in the admission of students to the Ayurvedic College. As it was considered that insistence upon some knowledge of English was keeping away a number of likely students from the college, a minimum standard of proficiency in Sanskrit alone was recognised as sufficient to secure admission.

Inspection.

508. During the year under report, the Muzrai Superintendent inspected several muzrai institutions in the Mysore and Bangalore districts. He visited Sivasamudram in the Coimbatore district to inspect the charities and services maintained by certain endowment villages in the State. He went to Tirupati twice, once for inspection and a second time in connection with the repairs of a silver elephant vahana presented to the temple by the Royal House of Mysore. The repairs of chattram buildings in the Tirupati town and on the Hill and at Tiruchanoor have also been taken up, a substantial contribution from the State grant having been made for the purpose.

General.

509. The Committee, appointed at the close of last year to investigate the working of the department and report upon the various reforms and improvements needed in the administration of the muzrai institutions, sent up a detailed report. Suggestions for improvements were also invited and received from a number of leading gentlemen interested in the work of the department. These suggestions and the report of the committee were under the consideration of Government.

The Muzrai Regulation, No. VI of 1913, came into operation from 1st January 1914 and the rules framed thereunder were under consideration.

The elephants presented by the State to the Tirupati temple having died, His Highness the Maharaja was graciouly pleased to present a young and pretty elephant from the Palace Gaja Sale to the temple.

II. Amrut Mahal (1913-14).

Health of cattle.

510. As the earlier rains were scanty and the later rains completely failed, the supply of fodder was deficient especially during the hot months of the year and consequently the season was not very favourable for cattle breeding. Anthrax and lung disease prevailed among some of the herds from which 130 and 53 head of cattle respectively perished. The condition of the cattle was on the whole not satisfactory.

511. The stock opened with a balance of 8,029 head of cattle and 1,585 calves were born during the year, making a total of 9,614. Of these, 814 died in the year while 697 were sold and 7 were written off the accounts. The balance at the close of the year was thus 8,096 head of cattle of all ages and descriptions. Stock.

512. At the beginning of the year under report, there were 296 sheep and 104 lambs were born. Out of the total stock, 54 died, 116 were sold and 8 were issued to raiyats for breeding purposes. The balance at the close of the year was thus 222. Sheep.

513. The total collections for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 76,321, of which Rs. 12,681 were from *terige*, Rs. 61,146 from sale of cattle, Rs. 663 from hides and Rs. 1,831 from miscellaneous sources. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 33,999 against Rs. 33,456 in the previous year. Receipts and expenditure.

514. With a view to provide facilities for procuring water for the Government cattle, 3 kattes were repaired and some temporary wells in 4 Amrut Mahal kavals were sunk. The wells were of great use to the cattle during the hot months of April and May last when water could not be had elsewhere. During the year, about 130 acres of the Amrut Mahal kaval lands were cleared of lantana and prickly pear. A sum of Rs. 1,454 was realised from the grain crops cultivated in the kavals against Rs. 4,920 in the previous year. Improvements.

515. All the herds and kavals were regularly inspected. At the request of the Professor of Agriculture, Poona, 10 breeding bulls were supplied to him. Two were sold at concession rates to the local raiyats for breeding purposes. General.

III. Archæology (1913-14).

516. During the year, the printing of the Roman portion of the revised edition of the Śravanabelagola volume made satisfactory progress and the printing of the revised edition of the *Karnataka Śabdanusasanam* was completed. The preparation of the general index to the volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica has been completed and is undergoing careful revision. The printing of a supplement to volumes III and IV of the Epigraphia Carnatica, comprising the newly discovered inscriptions, about 750 in number in the Mysore district, has been taken in hand. In connection with the architectural portfolio, 8 plates illustrating the Hoysaleswara temple at Halebid and the Someswara temple at Kolar were prepared during the year. General.

517. The Officer in charge of Archæological Researches made short tours in the Mysore, Kolar, Shimoga and Bangalore districts and a resurvey of parts of Malur and Chikballapur taluks resulted in the discovery of a good number of new records. A few temples of archæological interest were also inspected. Inscriptions.

518. The total number of new records copied during the year under report was 243. Classified according to the characters in which they are written, 48 are in Tamil, 5 in Telugu, 3 in Nagari, 2 in Persian, 1 in Mahrathi and the rest in Kannada. In almost every village that was surveyed, the printed inscriptions were checked by comparison with the originals. Most of the records discovered during the year can be assigned to specific dynasties such as the Gangas, the Rashtra-kutas, the Banas, the Nolambas, the Cholas, the Chalukyas, the Changalvas, the Hoysalas, the Moghuls, and the Vijayanagar and Mysore dynasties. There are also a few records which relate to the Mahrattas and the Sugatur and Avati chiefs. Besides these, 2 seals kindly given by the Hon'ble Col. Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Resident in Mysore, were examined during the year. One was found to belong to a grant issued by one of the Vallabhi kings and the other to a grant by the Chedi king, Lakshmi Karna. Among the archæological discoveries of the year, the 3 copper plate inscriptions unearthed at Nandi and another found in the possession of a Mahomedan woman at Chikballapur are of considerable historical importance. One of the former registers a grant by

the Ganga king Madhava I, son of Kongunivarma and appears to be the first record yet discovered of that king; another appears to be a record of the Ganga king Sripurusha, dated in the 3rd year of his reign; while the third, dated A.D. 806, records a grant to the temple at Nandi by the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III. The Chikballapur copper plates which are dated A.D. 810 give the interesting information that the temple at Nandi was caused to be erected by Ratnavali, the queen of the Bana king, Bana Vidyadhara. The Ganga genealogy given in these plates is of singular interest as it is not found in any grant of that dynasty so far published. The Jaina epitaphs copied at Chikka Hanasoge in the Yedatore taluk which go back to the 9th and 10th centuries afford additional evidence of the place having once been a very important Jaina settlement. The old epigraphs of about the 8th and 9th centuries found at Bellur, Doddasivara and Halidenhalli in the Malur taluk, though fragmentary, testify to the antiquity and to the importance of those places at one time. A Vijayanagar inscription of A.D. 1544 is of some interest as it applies paramount titles to Rama Raja. A silver cup belonging to the Gopalakrishnaswami temple at Devanhalli bears an inscription stating that the vessel was a present from Hyder. Mention may also be made of a Persian sannad with a seal of the Emperor Mahamed Shah (1719-1748) addressed to all the responsible officials of the Hoskota pargana of the Karnataka division of Bijapur.

Coins.

519. About 100 coins were examined during the year. Of these, 22 were gold pieces, 3 silver and the rest copper. They were found on examination to consist mostly of Vijayanagar and Mysore coins, coins of Travancore and Cutch, coins of the British and other East India Companies and coins of Ceylon, Sumatra and Persia. Of the 22 gold pieces mentioned above, 2 were varahas, one belonging to Devaraya II of Vijayanagar who ruled from 1419 to 1446 and the other to Krishnaraja Wadiyar III of Mysore, and 19 were half varahas or honnus and belonged to Harihara II of Vijayanagar (1377-1404). The remaining gold piece was a *hana* issued by Tippu.

Ancient manuscripts.

520. Among the manuscript works examined during the year under report, 3 short Sanskrit works deserve some notice. One of them styled *Vrata Svarupa* is a Jaina work consisting of only 32 stanzas by Prabhachandra. It gives the results of the observance or violation of some of the Jaina *vratas*. Another named *Gayatri Vyakhyana* is a Jaina commentary on the well-known Vedic verse called the *Gayatri* and the commentator comes to the conclusion that the God invoked in it is none other than Jina. The third work, *Nyaya Paddhati*, contains an alphabetical list of 168 Nyayas or popular maxims. None of the above works is dated. Of the Kannada manuscript works, *Sukumara Charita* by Santhinatha is a good *Champu* giving an account of a Jaina prince named Sukumara. The author probably flourished in the 12th century. The name of his guru is given as Vardhamana Muni. *Rajendra Vijayapurana* is also a *Champu* written by a Virasaiva author named Siddhalinga Yogi. It gives an account of the prince Bhairaveswara and may be assigned to the 16th century.

IV. Government Press (1913-14).

General.

521. The two Press Probationers who have entered upon their final year course in England are reported to have made further satisfactory progress in their studies during the year.

Buildings.

522. An addition to the Press buildings at Bangalore was completed during the year, a new frontage being added on. The Stamp Factory which was originally located in the Public Office buildings in the Cubbon Park was transferred during the year to a portion of these buildings, in the other portion of which are located the Superintendent's offices and the printing class for the Press boys.

Establishment.

523. There were 416 employees (20 of whom were boys) in the Central Press at the close of the year against 426 in the previous year. Of these, 126 were borne on the permanent establishment, 281 were pieceworkers and

the remaining 9 were volunteers. The staff consisted of 2 Europeans, 7 Eurasians, 14 Native Christians, 52 Mahomedans and 341 Hindus. The number of permanent hands in the Branch Press at Mysore was 24, the same as in the previous year. The health of the Press employees continued good throughout the year.

Additional plant.

524. One crown folio "Caxtonette" Platen printing machine costing Rs. 1,230 and shaftings with pulleys, etc., costing Rs. 187 were added to the stock of the machine branch; 4,927 lbs. of type were purchased at a cost of Rs. 6,021; and 13,612 lbs. of type and metal furniture valued at Rs. 6,350 were cast in the Press and taken to credit in stock. A sum of Rs. 747 was spent on account of repairs to machinery against Rs. 444 in the previous year. The value of teak wood purchased for repairs and furniture was Rs. 351 against Rs. 523 in the year 1912-13. The total value of the plant at the close of the year in the Central Press at Bangalore was Rs. 2,21,399.

Out-turn of work.

525. From the sub-joined statement it will be seen that there has been an increase in the embossing and lithographic work, and a decrease in all the other items. The accumulation of standing forms and stereo-plates helped to reduce the number of pages set and there was a smaller quantity of printing called for from the several departments, especially the General and Revenue Secretariat and the Financial department.

	1912-13	*1913-14*
Number of pages composed	57,614	51,953
,, ,, printed	18,239,358	16,382,760
,, books bound	1,326,137	926,415
Quantity of type cast	lbs. 15,988	lbs. 13,612
Number of stereo-plates	2,858	1,074
Number of embossing impressions ...	26,420	31,415
Number of lithographic impressions ...	26,351	44,061

Receipts and expenditure.

526. The receipts of the Government Press from all sources aggregated Rs. 4,860 as against Rs. 2,819 in the previous year. The expenditure of both the Presses at Bangalore and Mysore amounted to Rs. 1,11,534.

Progress of technical education.

527. During the year, only 2 persons appeared for the Madras Technical Examinations and both failed. It is reported that the hours of attendance at classes are very inconvenient to persons in employment, and further that there is no incentive to study in the shape of improved prospects. The day classes for the boys of the Press, which are about to be started will, it is hoped, open the way for the recruitment of a better class of printers. It is intended that the boys should be given a thorough elementary training in the three R's for a few hours in the mornings and that they should engage in their ordinary work in the Press for the rest of the day.

V. Stationery (1913-14).

Stock.

528. The year under report opened with a stock valued at Rs. 55,514 to which was added new stock worth Rs. 1,26,143, making a total of Rs. 1,81,657. Stationery articles of European manufacture worth Rs. 89,003 were purchased during the year while the expenditure on Indian-made papers and miscellaneous articles amounted to Rs. 16,792.

Supply to public departments.

529. The value of stationery supplied to the various offices of the State amounted to Rs. 1,33,177 against Rs. 1,12,603 in the previous year. The increase in the supply is due partly to the taluk supplies for 1913-14 and 1914-15 having been made in the same official year, *viz.*, 1913-14, partly to supply due to certain new offices that came into existence during the year and partly to increased supplies to some of the already existing offices.

Balance.

530. The year under report closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 48,480.

VI. Meteorology (1913-14).

General.

531 During the year under report, the designation of 'Chief Observer in charge of the Meteorological Department' was changed to 'Meteorological Reporter, Mysore Government.'

Observatories.

532. The number of observatories maintained by the State was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, one first class station at Bangalore and three third class stations at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug.

Working.

533. The daily observations were regularly noted and duly communicated to the British Indian stations at Simla, Bombay and Madras. A shock of earthquake which was felt at the Bangalore Observatory on the 17th December 1913 at 3-13 P.M. (Standard Time) was reported to the Director-General of Observatories, Simla, and the Director, Geological Survey, Calcutta. The new method of despatching weather telegrams initiated by the Imperial Meteorological department, *viz.*, giving the actual readings of the various instruments, was adopted permanently from 1st January 1914 as in British India. The comparison of the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded daily in the standard pattern shed with those registered in the Steevenson's screen will be discontinued from 1st January 1915 as sufficient data will have been obtained. Climatological information involving special calculation was supplied to certain Government officers and other gentlemen interested in it.

Rain registration.

534. Four new rain-gauge stations were opened during the year and the total number of stations in the State was thus 224. Out of these, 181 or 81 per cent were inspected in the course of the year against 83 per cent in 1912-13.

Receipts and expenditure.

535. The receipts of the department during the year were Rs. 25 and the expenditure was Rs. 11,885 as against Rs. 11,773 in the previous year.

VII. Horticultural and Public Gardens (1913-14).

The Lal-Bagh.

536. The Lal-Bagh continued to maintain its popularity both as a local centre of recreation and as an institution of scientific and technical interest. The sale-room and seed-depot continued to do useful work. A consignment of 2,000 fruit trees of several kinds was imported from Australia to meet orders from the public, more particularly of the planting districts of the State. The Bureau of Economic Botany attracted a large number of visitors and also furnished information on horticultural subjects to mofussil enquirers. An electric installation was completed in the seed-testing house, which will render it possible to control the temperature in the testing house and germinating boxes. The work done in the fumigatorium has given impetus to private enterprise and a local nursery-man has built a fumigatorium of his own and sends out all his plants fumigated.

Zoo.

537. The collection of birds was considerably increased and several specimens of mammals were secured. Certain animals new to the Zoo were obtained from Colombo in exchange for a pair of panthers. The casualties were few except among the pheasants.

Horticultural shows.

538. The summer and winter horticultural shows were very successful and the entrance fees realised amounted to Rs. 1,227.

Horticultural training class.

539. All the students of the senior class appeared for the final examination and 9 out of 10 passed with 4 in the first class. The senior students were placed in charge of the several sections of the Lal-Bagh, with a view to practically testing the horticultural education imparted to them during their course of study. The second batch of students passed an intermediate examination at the end of the year. All the students worked in other local gardens also and attended to the work of arranging and explaining to visitors the several departmental exhibits in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition.

Karnataka ... (Departm... ...) Accession No. B015077 Date.....

540. The erection of a new open air cage for the tigers was commenced during the year. The installation of electric lights in the Albert Victor conservatory was completed. The re-turfing of lawns was carried out on a few plots and the ponds in the water fowl enclosure and deer paddock were deepened. The carriage roads were fully re-aligned and thoroughly consolidated. A good deal of improvement was effected in the laying-out of flower beds. The collection of crotons was thoroughly over-hauled, labelled and planted out in the ground as a permanent type collection. Good progress was made in the planting of groups and single specimens of newly introduced plants. Improvements.

541. The sale proceeds realised in the Lal-Bagh during the year amounted to Rs. 5,563 as against Rs. 6,940 in the previous year. In addition to this, free supplies amounting to Rs. 932 were made to State and charitable institutions. The total expenditure on the Lal-Bagh amounted to Rs. 48,622 against Rs. 46,556 in the previous year. Finance.

542. The other gardens under the direct charge of the department, *viz.*, the Cubbon Park, and the Sunkal tank farm, Bangalore, the Curzon and Gordon Parks and some minor gardens, Mysore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam and the exotic garden at Nundydrug, were all maintained in a satisfactory condition. In the Cubbon Park, the laying-out of the surroundings of the Sheshadri Memorial Hall was continued. The erection of a band-stand in front of the Hall and the construction and diversion of roads in the vicinity were undertaken by the Public Works department. In the Curzon Park, Mysore, a fernery was completed and rockeries were constructed on both sides of the entrance to the fernery. In the Daria Dowlat Bagh, Seringapatam, the new nursery has been well stocked with plants raised in the gardens and the site occupied by the old nursery has been converted into a foliage garden. The net cost of maintaining these gardens amounted to Rs. 15,302. Other gardens and parks.

VIII. The Government Museum (1913-14).

543. The Museum increased in popularity during the year under report. The total number of visitors to the institution was 477,309 (262,045 men and 215,264 women) as against 385,521 in the previous year, showing an increase of about 24 per cent. A very large number of school children visited the Museum this year, accompanied generally by their teachers who gave them lessons with the aid of actual objects. Visitors.

544. Additions of books and specimens were as usual made by purchases and donations. Thirty-four Carnatic swords, 3 guns, 9 daggers, as also 10 old seals belonging mostly to the Nagar division, were acquired during the year. Additions.

545. One bonnet monkey, one orang-outang, one Madras langur, one yellow baboon and one kangaroo, received from the Lal-Bagh, and a collection of 23 skins with their skulls presented by the Bombay Natural History Society were added to the collection of mammals. Ten specimens of birds, 297 of insects, 2 of fishes and 3 of reptiles were also added. Natural history.

546. One rosewood cabinet and 4 sandalwood articles of exquisite workmanship which were formerly exhibited for sale have been added to the collection as type specimens. The section was also augmented by an interesting exhibit showing the different stages in the manufacture of brass nibs, surveying instruments, etc., presented by Messrs. Tambat Brothers of Gwalior. Economic and industrial sections.

547. Fifteen coins were received from the Provincial Museum of Lucknow, of which mention may be made of 4 copper coins of Siladitya of different periods and one gold coin of Kumarapalya Deva. Five hundred and two coins out of 542 discovered in a village in the Nagar taluk were received during the year. Three hundred and ninety-one of these were coins of the East India Company ranging in date from 1791 to 1827 ; 75 were of Hyder and Tippu and 31 of Krishnaraj Wadiyar III. Coins.

The coins of Tippu are of some importance numismatically, being indicative of the innovations introduced by him from time to time in his coinage. A copper coin of the time of Ebrahim Shah Mahomed Shah of 828 Hijiri was received from Lt.-Col. Fisher, I.M.S., Honorary Secretary of the Jaipur Museum. A gold coin (half varaha) found in the Bilichkodu village in the Jagalur taluk was also added to the existing collection.

Library and reading room.

548. The total number of additions to the library was 58 including administration reports and art and scientific journals.

Art and sale room.

549. The sale room opened in the Museum in 1893 was abolished during the year and the articles belonging to it were transferred to the Mysore Arts and Crafts Institute Sales Depot newly opened under the auspices of the Mysore Economic Conference.

Cost.

550. The actual expenditure for the maintenance of the Museum during the year was Rs. 3,735 as against Rs. 3,576 in the previous year.

IX. Printing Presses and Periodicals (1913-14).

Printing presses.

551. Including the two Government presses, there were in the State 60 printing presses at the end of 1913-14 as against 53 at the end of 1912-13. Of these, 24 were in the Bangalore district, 24 in the Mysore district, 5 in the Shimoga district, 4 in the Kolar district, 2 in the Chitaldrug district and 1 in the Hassan district.

Newspapers and periodicals.

552. There were 8 newspapers and 42 periodicals in circulation in the State during the year under report, excluding the *Mysore Gazette*, which is the Government Gazette and the *Police Gazette* and the *Revenue and Agricultural Gazette*, which are departmental publications issued by the Government in the Police and Revenue departments repectively. Of these, 29 were in Kannada, 9 in English, 2 in Urdu, 1 in Telugu, 3 in Sanskrit and 6 in more than one language. Of the 8 newspapers, one was published bi-weekly, one bi-monthly and the rest weekly, all of them being chiefly devoted to general news. Of the 42 periodicals, one was published weekly, one bi-monthly, one quarterly and the rest monthly. Four of the periodicals dealt with technical matters, 1 was a comical journal, 10 were literary and educational publications, 22 were confined to religion and philosophy and the rest treated of miscellaneous matters.

X. Libraries (1913-14).

Libraries.

553. The number of Government libraries in addition to those attached to colleges and schools was 3, *viz.*, the Oriental Library at Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum, Bangalore, and the Library attached to the Government Museum, Bangalore.

Oriental Library.

554. During the year 425 printed volumes and 207 manuscripts were added to the stock in the Oriental Library. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1913-14 was 18,341, of which 9,805 were printed books and 8,536 manuscripts. Among the manuscripts acquired during the year, the following deserve special mention:—

(1) *Lokakshi-Dharma Sastra.*—It is a rare work based on the original *smritis* of Manu, Gautama, Atri, etc.

(2) *Saunaka-Dharma Sastra.*—An original independent *smriti* often quoted from but rarely met with in original.

(3) *Vaikhanasagama.*—A typical prose *agama* treating mainly of the Vaikhanasa mode of temple work and incidentally of the several systems of philosophy.

(4) & (5) *Tattvaprakasika-guruvartha-dipika* by Vadirajaswamin and *Tattvaprakasika-Bhavaratnakosa* by Sumatindraswamin. Both these are rare works highly valued by Dvaita Vedanta scholars.

(6) *Sukasaptati.*—A high class Kannada work of about 8,000 granthas written in *Bhamini shatpadi.* This is the first correct and complete copy that has been secured for the library.

During the year, 2,300 printed and manuscript volumes were consulted in the library by visitors and 750 printed and 168 manuscript volumes were lent out for study and consultation.

Educational Library.

555. During the year, 616 volumes were added to the Educational Library. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1913-14 was 7,942. The additions comprised mostly works on principles of education, methods of teaching, English literature, history, biography and books of general interest. The number of volumes lent out was 685 as against 475 in 1912-13.

Museum Library.

556. During the year under report, 58 books were added to the Museum Library bringing the total number of volumes to 1,699. The majority of the books in the library were treatises on arts and sciences, natural history, botany, horticulture, forestry, numismatology, archæology and epigraphy. The number of visitors to the library was 300. A sum of nearly Rs. 200 was spent on purchase of books and journals.

Central Book Depot.

557. The value of stock in the Central Book Depot at the end of the year 1913-14 was Rs. 1,10,105 and that in all the branch book depots Rs. 10,154, making a total stock of Rs. 1,20,259 as against Rs. 1,19,857 at the end of 1912-13. The value of stock added during the year was Rs. 54,170. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 47,241.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore,
Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The 3rd December 1914.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX.		PAGE.
I	Statement showing names of high officers in the State	i
II	List of Laws passed during 1913-14	ii
III	Statement showing the strength, cost, etc., of the Military Force for 1913-14 ...	iii
IV	Do do Police Force for 1913-14 ...	iv
V	Do the working of the Police during 1913-14	iv
VI	Do the value of property stolen and recovered during 1913-14 ...	v
VII	Do crimes committed and number of cases disposed of during 1913-14	vi
VIII	Do the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the Courts during 1913-14	xiv
IX	Do the results of Criminal appeals during 1913-14	xv
X	Do the nature and value of civil suits filed and disposed of during 1913-14	xv
XI	Do the results of applications for execution of decrees during 1913-14	xvi
XII	Do the number and results of civil appeals during 1913-14 ...	xvi
XIII	Do the number of persons confined in Jails and Lock-ups during the calendar year 1913	xvii
XIV	Registration of documents during 1913-14	xvii
XV	Statement showing receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during 1913-14	xviii
XVI	Statement showing receipts and expenditure on account of Municipalities during 1913-14	xix
XVII	Statement of rainfall during 1913-14	xxiii
XVIII	Statement of prices of staple food grains, 1913-14	xxiii
XIX	Expenditure on Public Works during 1913-14	xxiv
XX	Agricultural stock during 1913-14...	xxvi
XXI	Statement showing Excise shops and Excise Revenue during 1912-13 and 1913-14...	xxvi
XXII	Statement showing receipts and expenditure of the State during 1913-14 ...	xxvii
XXIII	Statement of medical relief afforded during the calendar year 1913	xxxii
XXIV	Vital statistics for the calendar year 1913	xxxii
XXV	Statement showing particulars of schools maintained in the State during 1913-14 ...	xxxiii

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1913-14.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.C.E., C.I.E.	Dewan ...	10th November 1912.		
2. Sir Sri Narasimharaja Wadiyar, Bahadur, K.C.I.E.	Extraordinary Member of Council.	28th January 1914.		
3. Rajamantrapravina, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., C.I.E.	First Member of Council.	19th February 1912.		Also officiated as Chief Judge, Chief Court, from 17th December 1913 to 19th July 1914.
4. Mr. M. Kantharaj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.	Second Member of Council.	8th January 1913.		
5. Rao Bahadur Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	1st July 1912	15th December 1913.	
6. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Judge, Chief Court	5th December 1909.		
7. Mr. E. H. Wallace, M.A., I.C.S. *	Do ...	1st July 1912	14th July 1914.	
8. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A.	Offg. Judge, Chief Court.	16th June 1913.	14th July 1913.	

* Was on privilege leave from the 15th June 1913 to 14th July 1913, and again from 1st July 1914 to 14th July 1914.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1913-14.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction*	Remarks
1	IV of 1913.—The Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation.	Yes ...	26th Sept. 1913	*Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received His Highness the Maharaja's sanction.
2	V of 1913.—The Elementary Education Regulation.	No ...	11th Oct. 1913	
3	VI of 1913.—The Mysore Muzrai Regulation.	No ...	Do	
4	VII of 1913.—The Village Courts Regulation.	Yes ...	Do	
5	VIII of 1913.—A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901.	No ...	23rd Oct. 1913	
6	I of 1914.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.	Yes ...	11th Feb. 1914	
7	II of 1914.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, II of 1899.	Yes ...	21st Feb. 1914	
8	III of 1914.—The Mysore Factories Regulation.	Yes ...	28th Mar. 1914	
9	IV of 1914.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900.	No ...	19th May 1914	
10	V of 1914.—A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902.	Yes ...	Do	
11	VI of 1914.—The Probate and Administration Regulation.	Yes ...	22nd May 1914	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1913-14.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
														Rs.		
Cavalry	397	396	23	2	10	21	386	1	...	...	15	63	308	1,67,311	Swords and lances.	
Sappers	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...		
Infantry	1,809	1,697	142	15	4	107	1,713	3	...	...	50	380	1,283	2,04,998	Swords and muskets.	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	516	516	40	...	42	5	509	1	...	...	22	72	415	3,14,115	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances.	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	480	444	47	6	2	21	462	1	...	...	13	48	401	95,872		
Total ...	3,202	3,053	252	23	58	154	3,070	6	...	...	100	563	2,407	7,82,296	...	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1913-14.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 10,75,658	122	1,600	35	81	213	3,322	None.	
District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police	12	250 to 800									
Inspectors	117	40 to 200									
Sub-Inspectors	11	30									
Jamadars, Head Constables, Dafadars and Sergeants ...	722	12 to 25									
Constables	5,163	7 to 11									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	10,645	11,018	5,779	5,871	4,802	5,552	3,062	3,260	1,740	2,292	52·9	55·5	63·7	58·7	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 1,69,668	Rs. 1,80,349	Rs. 58,773	Rs. 67,510	34·6	37·4	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	5	8	2
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	3	2	5	1
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	1
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	35	40	75	35
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	70	55	125	30
10	140, 170, 171.. ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	5	8	4
		Total ...	114	107	221	74
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	66	64	130	63
12	307	Attempts at murder	8	6	14	10
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	14	15	29	26
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	6	8	14	5
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	2	3	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	24	16	40	19
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	14	33	47	23
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	54	73	127	69
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	*7	11	18	12
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	145	181	326	140
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	46	33	79	24
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	6	10	5
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	96	126	222	110
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	17	16	33	12
		Total ...	*502	590	1,092	519

* Increase due to a case reported on C form during the previous year, having been returned for further investigation.

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	62	21	...	20	...	...	1	...	21	19	1
59	1,124	362	...	219	...	19	124	...	362	350	...
4	6	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
104	1,201	389	...	245	...	19	125	...	389	372	1
68	141	22	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	79	...
8	15	6	...	6	..	...	...	...	6	4	...
15	44	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	13	...
7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
21	11	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	6	...
32	38	19	3	5	...	...	11	...	19	10	..
90	153	29	2	9	...	14	4	...	29	78	...
8	17	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
200	404	33	2	13	...	2	16	...	33	204	...
40	51	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	6	21	...
5	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...
122	266	73	1	16	2	13	41	...	73	74	...
23	28	12	...	3	3	1	5	...	12	14	...
642	1,188	219	11	76	5	33	77	...	202	516	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	1
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...	4	5
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	4	...	19	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	5	...	23	7
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	1	...	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	1
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	1	...	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	4	1	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	4	3	2
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	..
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	2	4	3
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	1	1	2
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	..	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	12	4	1
24	304A, 338 . ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	3	...	..
		Total ...	2	27	13	9

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
71	48	39	27	19	15	...	...	388	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
85	48	39	28	19	15	...	...	411	
1	1	1	1	1	...	14	3	27	
...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	5	
2	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	18	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
11	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	31	
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	
6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	127	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	24	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
40	7	16	6	1	6	14	3	359	

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	37	40	77	30
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	83	82	165	74
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	82	65	147	59
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	63	88	151	60
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,610	1,287	2,897	1,232
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,875	1,562	3,437	1,455
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	86	119	205	74
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	14	9	23	8
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	100	128	228	82
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	215	363	578	353
		Theft { ordinary	1,611	2,017	3,628	1,950
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	185	136	321	145
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	31	38	69	35
37	419, 420	Cheating	33	32	65	40
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	139	202	341	184
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	28	23	51	28
		Total ...	2,242	2,811	5,053	2,735
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	6	4	10	6
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	24	52	76	44
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	86	815	901	782
		Total ...	116	871	987	832
		Grand Total ...	4,949*	6,069	11,018	5,697

* Increase due to a case reported on C Form during the previous year, having been returned for further investigation.

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
28	101	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	34	30	...
78	103	37	...	22	2	1	12	...	37	39	...
65	50	12	...	5	...	4	3	...	12	18	...
78	121	45	...	20	...	12	13	...	45	36	...
1,402	760	314	5	219	7	41	22	18	312	225	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,651	1,135	442	5	300	9	58	50	18	440	348	...
114	205	15	2	7	...	...	6	...	15	115	...
16	13	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	218	18	2	8	...	...	8	...	18	122	...
337	373	188	9	127	8	25	16	3	188	77	...
2,299	1,913	968	28	575	26	92	156	80	957	522	...
180	121	33	5	18	1	2	7	...	33	42	...
46	64	27	...	21	1	1	4	...	27	20	...
38	39	13	...	9	...	1	3	...	13	14	...
198	398	56	1	29	1	3	22	...	56	147	...
29	50	8	...	6	...	1	1	...	8	9	...
3,127	2,958	1,293	43	785	37	125	209	83	1,282	831	...
5	15	8	...	...	...	3	5	...	8	6	...
52	76	32	1	2	..	...	29	...	32	15	...
883	1,012	859	4	116	...	1	736	1	858	82	...
890	1,103	899	5	118	...	4	770	1	898	103	...
6,544	7,803	3,260	66	1,532	51	239	1,239	102	3,229	2,292	1

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	2	...	5
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	3
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	4	12	2
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	32	44	28
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	38	56	38
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	9	...	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	9	...	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	52	29	13
		{ ordinary	1	251	130	62
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	7	3	2
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	6	2	2
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	...	...	...
38	447, 448, 455, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	8	3	19
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	1	2	...
		Total ..	2	325	169	98
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	..
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	2
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	8	21	5
		Total ...	...	8	21	7
		Grand Total ...	10	407	282	159

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	11	3	...	17	3	...	...	37	
1	4	9	2	...	2	...	...	19	
5	....	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	
12	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	34	
99	25	34	7	2	1	...	...	149	Two released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
117	42	46	10	19	6	...	...	253	Two released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	67	
57	10	5	2	...	1	...	...	101	
175	67	24	11	1	...	...	...	340	Eleven released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
6	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	36	
10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
4	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	10	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
266	84	35	15	3	1	...	..	695	Eleven released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	
20	32	35	...	...	...	...	...	60	One bound over.
21	32	38	...	...	...	...	...	88	One bound over.
524	213	174	59	42	28	14	3	1,873	Thirteen released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C. and 1 bound over for good behaviour.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of						Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1913-14					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year	
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	143	124	213	266	...	...	...	...	516	479	...	251	197	...	1	30	
District Magistrates' Courts.	74	42	32	36	...	29	...	...	161	97	29	10	58	...	...	...	
Other Magistrates' Courts.	19,390	20,042	*4,027	5,543	1,705	23,908	...	...	34,606	35,183	7,615	16,188	6,613	268	55	4,433	Ten persons dealt with under Sections 562 and 565, Cr. P. Code, and 1 sent to the Lunatic Asylum.
Total ...	19,607	20,208	*4,272	5,845	1,705	23,937	...	...	35,283	35,759	7,644	16,449	6,868	268	56	4,463	Do

* Excludes 7 persons who were transferred from one Court to another.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	50	24	105	68	75	17	32	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	54	27	
Sessions Courts	14	13	118	60	34	10	95	32	...	...	2	2	3	2	27	10	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	29	10	508	241	115	69	439	197	1	1	...	...	23	16	245	77	
Total ...	93	47	731	369	224	96	566	242	2	2	2	2	26	18	326	114	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
													Rs.													Rs.	Days		
District Judges' Courts.	38	26	20	28	1	2	59	56	33	23	26	33	5,89,835	1	4	23	1	2	3	1	17	1	7	2	13	6,95,270	426·08	4	
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	764	785 *	2,631	2,608	143	141	3,538	3,534	2,753	2,787	785	747	6,32,743	40	2,506	62	1,912	571	10	82	26	1,524	588	143	532	5,77,838	97·10	7	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	9,282	8,976	21,008	23,453	540	565	30,830	32,994	21,834	22,981	8,996	10,013	27,61,599	1,427	21,234	792	16,285	5,909	673	219	...	11,323	5,486	687	5,485	26,17,392	157·01	367	
Total ...	10,084	9,787 *	23,659	26,089	684	708	34,427	36,584	24,620	25,791	9,807	10,793	39,84,177	1,468	23,744	877	18,198	6,482	686	302	43	12,848	6,081	832	6,030	38,90,500	226·73	378	

* Exclusive of 20 suits transferred.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
District Judges' Courts ..	32	* 29	2,99,917	39	35	2,79,488	71	64	5,79,405	44	37	2,80,954	27	27	2,98,451	10	5	12	
Subordinate Judges' Courts...	813	851	9,92,587	2,671	3,012	10,78,704	3,484	3,893	20,71,291	2,633	2,981	9,88,103	851	912	10,83,188	755	111	46	
Munsiffs' Courts	9,395	8,856	22,25,486	22,484	25,237	32,35,553	31,879	34,093	54,61,039	23,023	25,226	32,79,009	8,856	8,867	21,82,030	5,965	2,230	672	
Total ...	10,240	* 9,736	35,17,990	25,194	28,314	45,93,745	35,434	38,050	81,11,735	25,700	28,244	45,48,036	9,734	9,806	35,63,669	6,730	2,346	730	

* Inclusive of 2 cases revived owing to the decision on appeal reversing this court's order.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs.	Rs.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	336	*277	278	338	614	615	300	202	314	413	1,46,768	3,46,835	190	138	38	24	46	24	14	10	12	6	486·95	428·08	*Excludes 37 appeals transferred.
Do appellate decrees ...	237	155	163	209	400	364	245	186	155	178	38,686	39,675	121	114	37	32	18	14	11	8	58	18	359·02	293·58	
Do original orders ...	23	20	45	66	68	86	48	51	20	35	...	...	26	35	5	8	3	1	12	6	2	1	188·79	161·84	
Do appellate orders ...	5	1	...	...	5	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496·00	767·00	
District Judges' Courts—																									‡Excludes one appeal withdrawn to the Chief Court.
Appeals from decrees ...	141	‡245	†468	454	611	699	365	448	246	251	1,54,735	1,36,640	241	268	55	74	33	45	26	30	10	31	136·14	171·59	† Includes 2 refiled appeals.
Do orders ...	29	16	75	62	104	78	88	61	16	17	...	...	46	33	20	15	...	1	13	5	9	7	107·05	112·15	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	84	77	262	332	346	409	269	310	77	99	43,593	66,717	147	197	34	59	39	38	34	13	15	3	117·64	122·60	
Do orders ...	1	1	5	3	6	4	5	4	1	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119·00	120·50	
Total ...	856	¶792	1,296	1,464	2,154	2,256	1,324	1,263	830	993	3,83,782	5,89,867	777	790	192	212	139	123	110	72	106	66	...	...	¶Excludes 38 appeals transferred from one Court to another.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1913.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 79 Lock-ups ...	1,086	9,696	11,266	10,782	1,110·36	1,234·91	1,174	Rs. 1,03,635	Days 20·32	Number of deaths 10

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	97,350	109,270	41,289	48,036	47,058	51,168	697	799	1,097	1,359	7,209	7,908	96,924	109,000	Rs. 2,12,32,729	Rs. 2,48,15,140	205	147	405	245	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	41,416	90,77,343 0 0	71,906 8 0	47,728	1,01,90,868 0 0	82,650 8 0	
Sales	46,883	90,77,028 0 0	74,896 0 0	51,196	1,09,56,973 0 0	84,961 8 0	
Wills	693	.....	2,567 8 0	791	.....	2,932 0 0	
Money bonds	579	1,64,548 0 0	534 4 0	747	2,69,539 0 0	613 4 0	
Miscellaneous	7,353	29,13,810 0 0	32,128 12 0	8,538	33,97,760 0 0	37,021 1 5	
Total ...	96,924	2,12,32,729 0 0	1,82,033 0 0	109,000	2,48,15,140 0 0	2,08,178 5 5	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	85,151 15 1	.....	.....	87,787 9 8	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	96,881 0 11	.....	.....	1,20,390 11 9	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1913	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1913-14	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1914	Remarks
		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,34,701	3,07,867	3,73,002	5,07,703	2,87,976	3,92,411	1,15,292	
1. Hoskote	1,870	3,321	2,982	4,852	2,214	2,868	1,984	
2. Dodballapur	2,316	4,364	5,798	8,114	3,575	3,742	4,372	
3. Nelamangala	4,277	3,524	3,768	8,045	1,956	2,411	5,634	
4. Tyamagondlu	5,046	3,154	3,263	8,309	1,603	1,956	6,353	
5. Kankanhalli	— 1,130	2,459	3,513	2,383	2,294	2,314	69	
6. Magadi	2,594	3,470	3,290	5,884	2,577	3,140	2,744	
7. Closepet	1,474	3,570	3,958	5,432	3,304	2,490	2,942	
8. Channapatna	11,588	9,824	8,839	20,427	4,740	5,351	15,076	
9. Anekal	1,500	3,307	3,218	4,718	2,859	3,217	1,501	
10. Sarjapur	2,261	1,695	1,764	4,025	1,979	1,500	2,525	
11. Devanhalli	4,709	4,042	3,846	8,555	2,384	3,905	4,650	
12. Vadigenhalli	4,165	2,586	2,612	6,777	1,337	2,185	4,592	
Total ...	40,670	45,316	46,851	87,521	29,922	35,079	52,442	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	5,006	17,287	12,200	17,206	12,122	12,319	4,887	
2. Bowringpet	13,369	10,998	10,817	24,186	7,645	9,066	15,120	
3. Chintamani	32,116	12,101	11,511	43,627	8,214	9,458	34,169	
4. Srinivaspur	—710	1,465	1,780	1,070	1,496	1,364	—294	
5. Mulbagal	4,771	3,798	3,225	7,996	2,656	4,516	3,480	
6. Sidlaghatta	2,297	4,909	4,811	7,108	4,721	4,867	2,241	
7. Chikballapur	16,002	12,169	13,136	29,138	8,316	8,907	20,231	
8. Bagepalli	—18	639	826	808	610	616	192	
9. Gudibanda	703	1,081	1,281	1,984	1,053	892	1,092	
10. Goribidnur	1,206	2,184	2,043	3,249	1,795	1,599	1,650	
11. Malur	1,949	2,420	2,399	4,348	1,865	1,979	2,369	
Total ...	76,691	69,051	64,029	1,40,720	50,493	55,583	85,137	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1913	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1913-14	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1914	Remarks
		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur	27,129	24,343	28,004	55,133	18,834	22,338	32,795	
2. Maddagiri	3,958	3,783	4,791	8,749	2,087	2,503	6,246	
3. Koratagere	1,380	1,706	1,822	3,202	1,280	1,379	1,823	
4. Chiknayakanhalli	2,522	4,075	4,805	7,327	3,696	3,379	3,948	
5. Sira	6,708	4,412	4,262	10,970	4,137	4,146	6,824	
6. Gubbi	2,052	3,887	4,657	6,709	3,665	4,101	2,608	
7. Tiptur	28,629	10,044	10,315	39,144	5,690	4,165	34,979	
8. Turuvekere	2,100	1,557	1,734	3,834	1,962	1,613	2,221	
9. Pavagada	600	1,260	1,238	1,838	740	811	1,027	
10. Kunigal	4,064	4,032	3,908	7,972	3,301	3,043	4,929	
Total ...	79,342	59,099	65,536	1,44,878	45,392	47,478	97,400	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	58,801	2,20,159	2,75,639	3,34,440	2,04,895	2,66,992	67,448	
1. Hunsur	8,427	6,015	7,010	15,437	4,251	4,836	10,601	
2. Chamrajnagar	10,732	5,571	7,355	18,087	4,090	4,351	13,736	
3. Yedatore	2,673	1,862	1,893	4,566	2,002	1,704	2,862	
4. Heggaddevankote ...	145	778	765	910	732	632	278	
5. Gundlupet	5,788	3,744	4,119	9,907	4,645	2,684	7,223	
6. Nanjangud	41,536	14,324	13,828	55,364	7,786	11,387	43,977	
7. T.-Narsipur	1,606	1,798	2,467	4,073	1,299	1,678	2,395	
8. Periyapatna	2,055	1,898	2,312	4,367	1,787	1,899	2,468	
9. Bannur	6,301	1,884	2,204	8,505	1,114	2,181	6,324	
10. Talkad	3,610	1,308	1,674	5,284	1,436	1,036	4,248	
11. Seringapatam	3,577	10,051	10,693	14,270	13,499	10,926	3,344	
12. Mandya	849	2,164	1,926	2,775	2,075	1,485	1,290	
13. Krishnarajpete	947	1,527	1,572	2,519	1,801	2,108	411	
14. Malvalli	1,218	3,469	4,294	5,512	5,402	4,420	1,092	
15. Nagamangala	3,367	2,002	1,892	5,259	2,111	2,547	2,712	
16. Melkote	2,272	1,365	1,664	3,936	1,250	1,343	2,593	
17. French Rocks	5,720	2,826	3,232	8,952	2,585	2,168	6,784	
18. Saligram	4,030	2,908	3,220	7,250	3,206	3,445	3,805	
19. Maddur	36	963	831	867	728	769	98	
Total ...	1,04,869	66,457	72,951	1,77,840	61,799	61,599	1,16,241	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1913	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1913-14	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1914	Remarks
		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	8,384	12,973	16,530	24,914	13,908	14,648	10,266	
2. Alur	21,733	4,162	4,476	26,209	2,558	3,973	22,236	
3. Saklespur	4,502	4,786	4,905	9,407	4,970	5,686	3,721	
4. Belur	4,699	3,167	3,273	7,972	3,992	4,204	3,768	
5. Arsikere	10,849	8,660	9,152	20,001	3,425	5,640	14,361	
6. Channarayapatna... ...	1,838	2,398	2,496	4,334	2,406	2,242	2,092	
7. Arkalgud	6,352	3,726	3,497	9,849	2,354	3,003	6,846	
8. Hole-Narsipur	6,698	5,131	6,240	12,938	3,715	4,319	8,619	
Total ...	65,055	45,002	50,569	1,15,624	37,328	43,715	71,909	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	22,633	34,724	40,979	63,612	30,400	43,871	19,741	
2. Kumsi	1,228	1,050	911	2,139	1,246	1,078	1,061	
3. Channagiri	2,220	2,871	3,148	5,368	2,534	2,789	2,579	
4. Honnali	3,931	3,074	2,956	6,887	2,639	2,619	4,268	
5. Nyamti	5,418	2,567	3,293	8,711	1,962	4,969	3,742	
6. Shikarpur	12,635	5,942	5,651	18,286	5,001	11,360	6,926	
7. Sorab	137	1,573	1,525	1,662	1,725	1,641	21	
8. Sagar	9,844	6,708	6,255	16,099	3,899	4,576	11,523	
9. Kallurkatte	1,423	1,377	1,114	2,537	1,055	1,075	1,462	
10. Tirthahalli	9,647	5,731	6,859	16,506	3,889	3,991	12,515	
Total ...	69,116	65,617	72,691	1,41,807	54,350	77,969	63,838	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1913	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1913-14	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1914	Remarks
		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	30,385	30,185	36,767	67,152	29,696	25,458	41,694	
2. Tarikere	34,356	12,085	12,411	46,767	7,595	9,303	37,464	
3. Birur	8,404	5,345	4,823	13,227	5,614	5,249	7,978	
4. Kadur	4,361	3,928	5,355	9,716	3,527	3,421	6,295	
5. Yedahalli	1,731	1,229	1,539	3,270	1,209	1,268	2,002	
6. Mudgere	6,973	4,111	3,397	10,370	2,405	2,042	8,328	
7. Koppa	6,633	1,808	2,313	8,946	1,911	1,196	7,750	
Total ...	92,843	58,691	66,605	1,59,448	51,957	47,937	1,11,511	
Sringeri	1,155	5,724	6,632	7,787	6,140	5,568	2,219	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	7,086	13,024	21,316	28,402	7,292	17,813	10 589	
2. Davangere	90,932	39,840	82,538	1,73,470	10,782	16,622	1,56,848	
3. Harihar...	6,205	13,855	8,869	15,074	6,659	6,276	8,798	
4. Holalkere	3,719	3,398	4,042	7,761	1,962	3,804	3,957	
5. Hosdurga	1,242	2,175	2,968	4,210	1,805	2,130	2,080	
6. Hiriyur...	2,052	3,197	2,573	4,625	2,265	2,652	1,973	
7. Challakere	4,643	5,362	5,359	10,002	4,142	3,789	6,213	
8. Molakalmuru	1,104	2,195	2,544	3,648	1,816	2,097	1,551	
9. Jagalur	5,699	4,995	4,150	9,849	3,230	2,647	7,202	
Total ...	1,22,682	88,041	1,34,359	2,57,041	39,953	57,803	1,99,211	
Grand Total ..	8,45,945	10,31,024	12,28,864	20,74,809	8,70,205	10,92,161	9,82,648	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1913-14.

State	July 1913	August 1913	September 1913	October 1913	November 1913	December 1913	January 1914	February 1914	March 1914	April 1914	May 1914	June 1914	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	9·95	3·70	5·86	4·98	0·04	0·16	...	0·03	0·09	0·66	2·40	2·59	30·46	46·08	40·17	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1913-14.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1913		During June 1914		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	6	0	6	9	
2. Rice (best sort)	5	9	5	8	
3. Do (common)	6	8	6	8	
4. Javar	15	6	12	13	
5. Marua or Ragi	16	3	14	2	
6. Gram	8	8	9	9	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1913-14.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. FUND HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	21,90,990	.....	21,90,990	.....	1,74,264	1,74,264	23,65,254
Establishment	.....	.....	2,43,102	.....	.....	30,496	2,73,598
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	48,109	.....	.....	872	48,981
Suspense	.....	.....	—3,971	.....	.....	.....	—3,971
Total ...	.....	.....	24,78,230	.....	.....	2,05,632	26,83,862
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	22,456	96,959	1,19,415	39	.....	39	1,19,454
Establishment	.....	.....	39,168	.....	.....	.....	39,168
Tools and Plant.. ...	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	113
Suspense	.....	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	290
Total ...	.....	.....	1,58,986	.....	.....	39	1,59,025
33. Civil Works—							
Works — Civil Buildings	6,68,176	1,15,966	7,84,142	63,195	310	63,505	8,47,647
Works — Communications ...	69,064	6,02,206	6,71,270	96,378	2,86,319	3,82,697	10,53,967
Works — Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,64,053	1,61,943	3,25,996	10,345	17,626	27,971	3,53,967
Establishment	.....	.....	2,80,419	.....	.....	81,215	3,61,634
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	47,042	.....	.....	2,321	49,363
Suspense	.....	.....	4,251	.....	.....	.....	4,251
Total ...	.....	.....	21,13,120	.....	.....	5,57,709	26,70,829
27 B. Military Works—							
Works	69,733	13,447	83,180	.....	.....	.....	83,180
Establishment	.....	.....	10,282	.....	.....	.....	10,282
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	175
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	93,637	.....	.....	.....	93,637
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	48,43,973	.....	.....	7,63,380	56,07,353
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	2,185	.....	2,185	.....	.....	.....	2,185
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	2,185	.....	.....	.....	2,185

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1913-14.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
32. Irrigation Minor Works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,833	15,535	17,368	.....	3,466	3,466	20,834
Establishment	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	94
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Total ...	.....	.....	17,467	.....	.....	3,466	20,933
33. Civil Works—							
Works—Civil Buildings	22,699	7,414	30,113	.....	.....	.....	30,113
Works—Communications ...	523	.....	523	.....	.....	.....	523
Works—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	57,794	16,078	73,872	.....	.....	.....	73,872
Establishment	.....	.....	3,198	.....	.....	.....	3,198
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	147
Total ...	.....	.....	1,07,853	.....	.....	.....	1,07,853
27 B. Military Works—							
Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	1,27,505	.....	.....	3,466	1,30,971
Total, Public Works Department ...	.....	.....	49,71,478	.....	.....	7,66,846	57,38,324
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
FUND HEADS.							
34A. Bangalore Electric Tramway.	48,284	.....	48,284	.....	.....	.....	48,284
Cauvery Power Scheme—							
36. Capital Expenditure ...	9,37,235	.....	9,37,235	.....	.....	.....	9,37,235
35. Revenue Expenditure ...	.....	7,30,397	7,30,397	.....	.....	.....	7,30,397
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	17,15,916	.....	.....	.....	17,15,916
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
Works	1,06,931	.....	1,06,931	.....	.....	.....	1,06,931
Establishment	359	.....	359	.....	.....	.....	359
Tools and Plant ...	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	1,07,307	.....	.....	.....	1,07,307
Total, Electrical Department ...	.....	.....	18,23,223	.....	.....	.....	18,23,223
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments.	.....	.....	67,94,701	.....	.....	7,66,846	75,61,547

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1913-14.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1913-14	187,677	253,240	6,748	48,696	148,230	259,932	337,638	4,031	14,546	3	108,474	36,170	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial Census of agricultural stock taken in January 1911.
Kolar		187,251	184,579	11,893	58,320	125,003	515,879	270,419	2,827	12,689	...	92,875	31,674	
Tumkur		209,609	172,878	11,596	53,287	136,944	595,904	332,202	2,634	8,808	...	106,386	23,865	
Mysore		345,169	415,688	10,648	74,791	256,510	717,607	409,452	3,212	11,140	49	201,254	62,425	
Hassan		214,097	212,835	8,379	55,618	151,598	246,492	123,721	2,942	2,746	...	102,687	14,487	
Shimoga		192,874	146,574	21,273	65,625	198,260	27,888	64,411	1,306	1,057	1	86,795	33,302	
Kadur		126,912	97,125	9,675	36,317	98,355	73,415	44,996	1,125	2,017	...	56,349	12,086	
Chitaldrug		168,282	98,422	9,298	82,076	124,468	301,082	179,197	2,570	5,875	...	74,251	23,928	
Total ...		1,631,871	1,581,341	89,510	474,730	1,238,368	2,738,199	1,762,036	20,647	59,078	53	829,071	237,937	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1912-13 and 1913-14.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1912-13	758	23,89,354	110	48,476	251	1,19,978	3,252	22,26,403	4,371	47,84,211	
	1913-14	752	25,76,987	113	51,920	254	1,32,954	3,243	24,22,447	4,362	51,83,708	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1913-14.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1912-13	Collection during the current year 1913-14	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	1,16,94,567	1,12,15,806	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed				95,33,156	95,93,051		
2. Fluctuating ...	12,24,338	1,05,64,300	1,17,88,638	5,21,575	5,38,250	48,429	12,03,213
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)				4,45,561	4,05,695		
Total ...	12,24,338	1,05,64,300	1,17,88,638	1,05,00,292	1,05,36,996	48,429	12,03,213
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	18,98,244	18,98,244	19,25,972	18,98,244	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	5,367	5,367	10,250	5,367	...	...
Total ...	...	19,03,611	19,03,611	19,36,222	19,03,611	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber				5,37,654	6,98,956		
2. Sandalwood ..	2,95,833	35,34,456	38,30,289	22,88,115	20,62,618	1,658	4,30,391
3. Miscellaneous ..				4,67,952	6,36,666		
Total ...	2,95,833	35,34,456	38,30,289	32,93,721	33,98,240	1,658	4,30,391
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	680	51,650	52,330	48,487	51,336	8	986
2. Country spirit license fee, including toddy ...	1,60,914	49,75,748	51,36,662	46,29,362	50,19,588	2,001	1,15,073
3. Ganja license fees ...	1,979	66,814	68,793	56,564	66,585	...	2,208
4. Duty on sale of ganja	...	68,781	68,781	65,308	68,781	...	...
5. Miscellaneous ...	8,739	16,808	25,547	14,367	17,106	66	8,375
Total ...	1,72,312	51,79,801	53,52,113	48,14,088	52,23,396	2,075	1,26,642
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps ...	...	5,79,675	5,79,675	5,02,738	5,79,675	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	...	7,246	7,246	7,350	7,246	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	...	4,49,560	4,49,560	4,04,360	4,49,560	...	...
4. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped ...	...	29,833	29,833	26,987	29,833	...	...
Total ...	...	10,66,314	10,66,314	9,41,435	10,66,314	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1912-13	Collection during the current year 1913-14	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ..	...	2,728	2,728	4,133	2,728	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property ..							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines... ...	...	46,449	46,449	48,453	46,449	...	...
4. Other items ...	...	6,352	6,352	6,055	6,352	...	...
Total ...	...	55,529	55,529	58,641	55,529	...	...
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	...	32,076	32,076	32,087	32,076	..	..
2. Tolls	...	33,856	33,856	29,465	33,856	...	...
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	93,626	2,68,612	3,62,238	2,65,570	2,64,946	...	97,292
4. Customs on supari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	1,291	4,152	5,443	4,474	4,152	...	1,291
6. Stationery and Press receipts	...	13,506	13,506	7,863	13,506	...	...
7 Police receipts ...	...	26,589	26,589	24,144	26,589	...	...
8. Educational receipts	...	1,84,777	1,84,777	1,63,787	1,84,777	...	...
9. Medical receipts ...	..	1,11,232	1,11,232	1,12,319	1,11,232	...	...
10. Registration receipts	...	2,07,496	2,07,496	1,82,848	2,07,496	...	...
11. Army receipts ...	...	88,924	88,924	86,925	88,924	...	...
12. Other departmental receipts	...	1,09,071	1,09,071	1,11,604	1,09,071	...	...
13. Miscellaneous receipts	...	8,770	8,770	3,419	8,770	...	...
Total ...	94,917	10,89,061	11,83,978	10,24,505	10,85,395	...	98,583
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Surplus Revenue of the Bangalore Assigned Tract ...	...	39,22,940	39,22,940	...	30,00,000	...	9,22,940
2. Interest on investment	...	13,35,152	13,35,152	64,520	13,35,152	...	...
3. Interests—							
(*a*) On Government securities ...				7,06,812			
(*b*) On loans ...	...	1,26,531	1,26,531	3,82,338	1,26,531	...	...
(*c*) On khists ...	...	34,013	34,013	32,317	34,013	...	...
4. Sale proceeds of water on the Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore and Bangalore Cities ...	...	2,50,588	2,50,588	3,09,001	2,50,588	...	...
5. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works	...	97,503	97,503	80,287	97,503	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1912-13	Collection during the current year 1913-14	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
6. Miscellaneous receipts—							
(*a*) Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,66,900	1,66,900	1,28,009	1,66,900	...	...
7. Agricultural receipts	..	1,802	1,802	1,725	1,802	...	...
Total ...	...	59,35,429	59,35,429	17,05,009	50,12,489	...	9,22,940
G1. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	8,80,761	8,80,761	6,40,129	8,80,761	...	...
2. Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	9,73,491	9,73,491	10,62,088	9,73,491	...	...
Total ...	...	18,54,252	18,54,252	17,02,217	18,54,252	...	..
Total Service Head Receipts	17,87,400	3,11,82,753	3,29,70,153	2,59,76,130	3,01,36,222	52,162	27,81,769
H. Debt Heads—							
Savings Bank Deposits (Net) ...	...	20,745	20,745	4,06,918	20,745	...	...
1. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	...	2,76,364	2,76,364	2,46,466	2,76,364	...	...
2. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue deposits	...	32,82,440	32,82,440	32,64,597	32,82,440	...	...
(*b*) Judicial do ...	...	6,66,053	6,66,053	5,39,899	6,66,053	...	...
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	...	56,49,724	56,49,724	42,23,582	56,49,724	...	...
3. Advances recovered...	...	16,71,851	16,71,851	15,43,853	16,71,851	...	...
4. Loans recovered ...	...	3,78,734	3,78,734	5,23,885	3,78,734	...	...
5. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	...	15,774	15,774	25,082	15,774	...	...
6. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	...	7,82,441	7,82,441	7,88,079	7,82,441	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	1,27,44,126	1,27,44,126	1,15,62,361	1,27,44,126	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	17,87,400	4,39,26,879	4,57,14,279	3,75,38,491	4,28,80,348	52,162	27,81,769
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	4,92,33,058	5,40,96,154	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1912-13	Current year 1913-14	Previous year 1912-13	Current year 1913-14	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of revenue	2,56,000	2,56,000	2,80,601	2,65,060	
2. Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	2,280	14,831	
Total ...	2,56,000	2,56,000	2,82,821	2,79,891	
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	8,03,300	8,15,000	7,37,794	8,51,107	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture.	9,650	12,100	9,834	10,303	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ..	21,000	22,000	24,442	27,424	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ..	8,33,950	8,49,100	7,72,070	8,88,834	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration	7,83,200	7,92,000	7,06,058	10,88,834	
3. Account Department	1,22,800	1,21,000	1,25,295	1,27,047	
4. District Administration and land revenue ...	9,72,700	10,11,200	9,34,384	9,48,384	
5. Excise	3,42,000	3,41,000	3,33,824	3,39,296	
6. Forests	7,14,000	8,38,000	6,96,233	9,07,008	
7. Police	10,24,700	10,31,300	10,14,025	10,75,545	
8. Jail Department	1,51,000	1,51,000	1,14,981	1,32,124	
9. Law and Justice charges	8,03,500	8,42,900	7,99,321	8,59,287	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	2,04,000	2,11,000	2,32,175	2,29,149	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12. Survey and Settlement Department...	1,54,000	1,52,800	1,46,246	1,36,745	
13. Army	14,74,000	15,56,000	13,88,761	14,40,369	
14. Scientific and other minor departments	3,52,000	4,34,100	3,25,846	4,02,904	
15. Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	90,97,900	94,82,300	88,17,149	96,86,692	
D. Public Instruction	14,50,100	16,12,100	11,50,155	13,21,262	
E. Medical charges	8,57,700	8,66,800	7,86,109	8,21,493	
F. Religious charges	3,60,000	3,55,000	3,50,947	3,52,284	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1912-13	Current year 1913-14	Previous year 1912-13	Current year 1913-14	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(*a*) Railways	13,25,000	18,95,000	2,46,166	10,12,195	
(*b*) Cauvery Power Scheme ...	6,86,000	13,79,000	34,909	9,37,235	
(*c*) Bangalore Electric Tramways...	7,00,000	6,65,000	.....	48,284	
Total ...	27,11,000	39,39,000	2,81,075	19,97,714	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	34,47,000	43,07,000	25,48,327	31,14,740	
2. Repairs	8,81,000	10,18,000	8,82,712	9,77,074	
3. Establishment	5,83,000	5,52,000	6,35,773	5,62,689	
4. Tools and Plant	36,000	44,000	1,32,675	95,264	
5. Suspense account	.....	... ..	—13,159	569	
Lump sum deduction on account of probable savings	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	
Total ...	49,47,000	59,21,000	41,86,328	47,50,336	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	29,350	7,900	27,149	10,798	
J. Pensions	11,60,000	12,03,000	11,97,065	11,56,588	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	3,94,000	4,27,000	4,35,399	4,27,188	
2. Registration charges	85,000	91,000	83,958	86,412	
3. Agricultural charges	1,06,500	87,800	62,424	88,836	
4. Famine relief and insurance ...	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,32,347	3,33,319	
5. Miscellaneous	2,30,500	8,46,000	1,81,766	3,98,164	
Total ...	11,49,000	17,84,800	10,96,894	13,33,919	
Total Services ...	2,63,52,000	2,97,77,000	2,24,47,822	2,60,99,811	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	71,512	68,91,216	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	.....	32,29,532	30,83,869	
(*b*) Judicial do	.....	.....	5,37,108	6,16,520	
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.. ...	.....	99,17,285	54,73,291	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	14,53,258	16,55,181	
5. Loans given	.....	.....	3,35,693	1,50,326	
6. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	25,042	17,883	
Total Debt Heads ...	.. ...	.....	1,55,69,430	1,78,28,286	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	.....	.....	3,80,17,252	4,39,28,097	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	1,12,15,806	1,01,08,057	
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	.....	.....	4,92,33,058	5,40,96,154	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1913.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
* 134 Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,332,346	10,794	6,607	1,927	1,297	841	.....	122	4,38,365	7,749·47	401·67	8,151·14	

* Exclusive of 6 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 5 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1913.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,705,359	109,002	108,055	.....	947	102,820	103,087	267	.....	19·11	18·94	18·02	18·07	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1913-14.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14		Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14	Past year 1912-13	Present year 1913-14	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										
		Colleges.										
2	2	Colleges, English, for men	429	563	346	463	1,32,846	...	...	16,000	...	1,48,846
1	1	Do for women	4	7	2	3	11,060	...	...	...	...	11,060
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	182	183	138	136	24,464	414	...	...	48	21,926
1	1	Do for women	4	4	3	3	1,111	..	...	...	...	1,111
8	8	Total ...	619	757	489	605	1,69,481	414	...	16,000	48	1,85,943
		Secondary Schools.										
14	14	High Schools, English, for boys	4,171	4,534	3,530	3,768	83,179	...	..	68,084	10,594	1,61,857
2	2	Do Vernacular, for boys	25	30	15	25	2,345	...	...	...	...	2,345
141	147	Middle Schools, English, for boys	20,661	23,075	15,793	17,278	94,390	11,660	4,552	83,681	8,935	2,03,218
83	82	Do Vernacular, for boys	8,082	8,597	5,878	5,916	53,210	...	14,588	2,298	3,083	73,179
2	2	High Schools, English, for girls	50	50	35	40	11,269	...	...	251	5,589	17,109
8	7	Middle Schools do	908	909	774	781	18,616	...	...	3,050	10,564	32,230
73	74	Do Vernacular, for girls	7,584	8,490	4,694	5,446	64,952	...	1,691	13	12,194	78,850
323	328	Total ...	41,481	45,685	30,719	33,254	3,27,961	11,660	20,831	1,57,377	50,959	5,68,788
		Primary Schools.										
2,046	2,272	Primary Schools, for boys	73,971	93,972	52,839	63,074	32,987	2,77,642	5,611	1,649	17,632	3,35,521
272	308	Do for girls	12,286	14,171	8,033	9,040	32,841	22,515	4,268	1	12,415	72,040
2,318	2,580	Total ...	86,257	108,143	60,872	72,114	65,828	3,00,157	9,879	1,650	30,047	4,07,561
		School Education (Special).										
3	3	Training Schools for Masters	205	99	202	198	31,349	4,578	...	2	350	36,279
2	2	Do do Mistresses	28	21	19	25	2,848	410	...	...	994	4,252
1	2	Kindergarten and Manual Instruction	11	47	8	31	6,049	...	420	1,227	752	8,448
22	25	Industrial Schools for men	1,084	1,285	828	907	19,821	2,496	...	277	38,367	60,961
1	2	Do do for women	94	101	90	85	980	...	...	...	1,122	2,102
2	4	Commercial Schools	94	193	77	121	3,891	...	...	2,118	80	6,089
42	42	Sanskrit Schools	1,580	1,802	1,300	1,427	12,093	...	995	2,110	4,180	19,378
2	2	Schools for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes	35	41	28	29	1,648	...	...	...	1,490	3,138
1	1	Engineering School (Civil)	51	89	48	75	7,460	...	...	1,578	24	9,062
...	1	Do do (Mechanical)	...	42	...	47	8,998	...	...	..	...	8,998
...	1	Agricultural School	...	29	...	21	980	...	...	...	...	980
76	85	Total ...	3,182	3,749	2,600	2,966	96,117	7,484	1,415	7,312	47,359	1,59,687
2,725	3,001	Total of Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	131,539	158,334	94,680	108,939	6,59,387	3,19,715	32,125	1,82,339	1,28,413	13,21,979
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
3	7	Advanced	68	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,840	2,126	Elementary	24,833	29,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,843	2,133	Total, Private Institutions ...	24,901	29,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Indirect Expenditure ...	...	..	...	...	6,36,828	91,910	300	26,614	47,229	8,02,881
4,568	5,134	Grand Total ...	156,440	187,730	94,680	108,939	12,96,215	4,11,625	32,425	2,08,953	1,75,642	21,24,860

GPB—650—3-12-14.